The New-York Times.

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BEFORE METZ.

The Recent Battles---Official Dispatches From Berlin.

French Statement of the German Losses, 40,000.

Terrible Slaughter—Two Regiments Annihilated in Sunday's Fight.

Indications of a Prussian Victory.

Capitulation of Two French Fortresses.

THE PRUSSIAN FORCES IN FRANCE.

Interesting Account of McMahon's Defeat at Forbach.

Important and Exciting Session of the Corps Legislatif Yesterday.

Details of the Popular Uprising at Lyons, France.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Recent Movements Before Metz—Capitulation of a French Fortress—Official Dispatches From Berlin—Prussian Victories.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The following official news has been made public today:

BERLIN, Aug. 15—9½ P. M.—The little fortress of Herny capitulated yesterday, after a short bombardment, to the Second Bavarian Army Corps. A great quantity of provisions and six guns were captured. The following dispatch is from KING WILLIAM to the Queen:

KING WILLIAM'S DISPATCH.

HERNY, Aug. 15—7½ P. M.—I have just returned from the battle-field near Metz. The advance of the Seventh Corps attacked the enemy who instantly reinforced from the fortress. The Thirteenth Division and part of the Fourteenth sustained the advance. The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line. The enemy was repulsed at all points and pursued to the *glacis* of the detached works, near the fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded. Our wounded were instantly cared for. By daybreak the troops returned to their first bivouacs. All fought with incredible and admirable energy. I have gone among them and congratulated them with all my soul. I have spoken to Gens. STEINMETZ, ZASTROW, MANTEUFFEL and GOEBEN.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following official dispatch, dated on the 15th, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, is just made public: Our advance finding themselves before Metz, and believing the enemy, who were encamped under the walls, about to retreat, Gen. GALTZ's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal BAZAINE's corps. A violent combat ensued. The Second Brigade then advanced under OSTENSACKEN, and immediately the divisions of Gens. KAMECKE and WRANGEL participated, driving the enemy at all points. Meanwhile the French Gen. L'ADMIRAULT endeavored to flank the First Corps, but was attacked by the reserves, which advanced, with drums beating, under Gen. MANTEUFFEL. The enemy was splendidly repulsed and driven into the fortress. Many were captured. Our troops advanced to Bellecroix and Borney, within range of the forts. This morning the King made a reconnoisance on the field of battle, visiting the advance posts, to insure transportation of the wounded French and Prussians alike, to a point above Kouke, on the right of the Moselle. From this point the enemy was invisible in the clouds of dust. We infer, therefore, that the main body has departed.

THE RESULT AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Luxembourg, says the result of Monday's battle was to force the Germans back to the Moselle.

The Second Battle Before Metz—Brief Details—Contradictory Statements—Another French Town Captured—German Cavalry at Commercy—Edmond About Heard From.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The following additional particulars of the second battle near Metz were received late last night.

THE PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

Late on the afternoon of Monday, the First and Seventh Prussian Army Corps vigorously attacked the French forces under the walls of Metz. A sanguinary conflict ensued. The French were at length driven within the city with a loss of 4,000 men. On the same day a grand reconnoisance, under King WILLIAM in person, maintained itself some hours within the lines of French defenses without any effort on the part of the French to dislodge it. The fact shows the utter demoralization of the French.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Sub-Prefect of Verdun telegraphs as follows to the Minister of the Interior:

VERDUN, Aug. 16—6 A. M.

No news from Metz. Nothing is known to have occurred today. All day yesterday the roar of cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun. Persons who have reached here from that direction say that a great battle was fought, opening at daybreak, and that the Prussians had lost more than 40,000 men in the combat, and been completely defeated. During yesterday morning, at the extremity of my arrendissement, twenty-eight kilometres from the fortifications of Verdun, the enemy had been seen directing his retreat to the south.

Though this intelligence was transmitted by authority, the Government has not yet been able to verify it, and it is given to the public under reserve by the Minister of the Interior.

CAPTURE OF FORTRESS MARSAL.

SAVERNE, Aug. 16.—Fortress Marsal, a small town a little north-east of Nancy, and formerly fortified, has been captured by a body of Bavarian troops, after a short bombardment. Sixty cannon were captured.

COMMERCY.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An official dispatch from the Prefect of Meuse to the Minister of the Interior, is published here today. He says a body of German Uhlans has been seen in the neighborhood of Commercy, marching toward Bar le Duc. He has therefore cut the railways in that section to impede the advance of the enemy....The Bishop of Luxembourg and several clergymen, have gone to Metz to administer consolation to the dying.

EDMOND ABOUT.

EDMOND ABOUT, the correspondent of the *Monitieur de Soir*, has been heard from. He is alive and well, and will soon return to Paris.

FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The following items are extracted from the French official bulletins:

"The Prussians are not in any great force before Strasbourg. The town of Bitsche still holds out against the enemy. A railway bridge at Tergesheim, on the line between Strasbourg and Basle, has been destroyed by the enemy."

It is feared in Paris that Marshal MCMAHON's corps at and around Strasbourg is entirely cut off from the main body of the French Army.

THE BAVARIAN TROOPS.

The Bavarian troops have not yet been supplied with the needle-gun. They still use the old percussion-lock muzzle-loader.

Important News from Strasbourg—Terrible Slaughter in Sunday's Fight Before Metz—Bazaine in Communication with Chalons.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Important news has been received from Strasbourg today. The Prussians in that vicinity seem inclined to retire. Some shots have been exchanged. The people of Strasbourg are determined to defend the place to the last extremity. The *Moniteur* today says: "During the battle on Sunday Marshal BAZAINE had in position a masked battery of *mitrailleuses*. Four regiments of the Prussian Royal Guard approaching, the batteries were unmasked, and two of the regiments were completely annihilated." The *Patrie*, referring to the fact that Paris is without official news from the front, says that Marshal BAZAINE is evidently determined on strict secrecy, so far as his movements are concerned. He is in communication with the camp at Chalons.

The German Army in France—A Recapitulation of the Forces—The Divisions and Their Commanders.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The following recapitulations are published here today: Six hundred thousand German soldiers are now in France carrying the needle-gun. After them come the reserves—the entire male population of able-bodied Germany. This mass is distributed in three portions: the Army of the Saar, the Army of the Rhine and the Army of the South. FREDERICK CHARLES commands the Army of the Rhine, as the leader of the centre. On his right, advancing south-east of Luxembourg, is the first army, or that of the Saar, under Gen. STEINMETZ. On the Prince's left is the third, or Southern Army, led by Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, the heir to the crown. Under the latter are 250,000 men; under FREDERICK CHARLES, 250,000 men; and under Gen. STEINMETZ, 70,000. Total—570,000 men. STEINMETZ has nearly 200 guns, the Crown Prince 660, and FREDERICK CHARLES, 660. Total—over 1,500 guns. In other words, STEINMETZ has fifty battalions of infantry, forty-eight squadrons of horse, thirty-two battalions of artillery. Prince CHARLES, 197 battalions of infantry, fifty-two squadrons of horse, 110 batteries; and the Crown Prince 192 battalions of infantry, 164 squadrons of cavalry, and 114 batteries.

MCMAHON'S DEFEAT.

The Battle of Forbach, Aug. 6—Official Order of the French General Commanding—An Interesting Letter from the Battle-Field—Movements of the Victor and the Vanquished Since the Fight.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The following is an order of the day issued by Marshal MCMAHON:

SOLDIERS: In the battle of the 6th of August, fortune betrayed your courage, but you yielded your positions only after a heroic resistance, which lasted not less than nine hours. You were 35,000 against 140,000, and were overwhelmed by force of numbers. Under these conditions defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Froschweiler the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered heavy losses, but those of the enemy are much greater. Although you have not been successful you see a cause in your misfortune which makes the Emperor satisfied with you, and the entire country recognize that you have worthily sustained the honor of the flag. Let us show that though subjected to the severest tests, the First Corps, forgetting these, closes up its ranks, and God aiding us, let us seize a great and brilliant revenge.

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

LONDON, Aug 16.—The following letter from Gen. BROCHER, commanding the Zouaves of Marshal MCMAHON's division, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers:

SAVERNE, Aug. 8.

Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of the dangers it is the soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle I am still alive, without a scratch, and in perfect health. But my heart is broken, and I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers, my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost; it would grieve you too much. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of sixty-five officers, forty-seven were killed, wounded and missing. At 7 o'clock in the morning they were full of life and ardor; now all are killed. At 2 o'clock in the morning my unfortunate Lieutenant-Colonel (DESHORTIERS) was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to squeeze my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two chefs de bataillon were shot dead, and a third one is either dead or a prisoner. SAINT SAUVEUX was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained for his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. A bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. PIERROU was shot stone dead. I have but five Captains here out of thirty. The others are in Heaven. All my Adjutants and most all my Serjeant-Majors shared the same fate. Of the Pioneers—better or more gallant men never breathed—but five are left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under Gen. SAUREUR, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all I had all that remains is the clothes I wear and seventy-five francs in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. Gen. CALLOM was killed. ROBERT DE VOGUE was killed. ALFRED DE GRAMMONT, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own. MCMAHON behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do, but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000 men, with three times more artillery than he had. Nevertheless, we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and that, doubtless, was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case the disaster would have been fearful; it is bad enough as it is. The battle began at 7½ o'clock. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand, without tents or fire, or lie down in the mud. During the previous day we had marched seventy kilometres from the battle-field to Saverne. The last thirty-six kilometres were got over during the night, pell-mell, and without stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to a forced inaction. We have but 500 or 600 Zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes or food. But we have arms and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable that we will be sent to Strasbourg to reform. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been taken.

AFTER EVENTS.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The *Presse* gives the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians: "After the battle of Forbach, on the 6th inst., the army of Prince CHARLES advanced and established its quarters at St. Avold. After the battle of Wissembourg the army of the Prince Royal went by way of Savrrene to Nancy, while this army having no opposition on its front, advanced on its route to Paris as far as Bar-le-Duc. FREDERICK CHARLES making a bold curve, endeavored to turn the French troops at Metz, thus cutting the communications between MCMAHON and BAZAINE. To avoid this, BAZAINE left Metz, going toward Verdun and Chalons. Before reaching Longuevelle the corps of Gens. L'ADMIRAULT and DECAEN encountered the army of FREDERICK CHARLES. Thus began the battle on Sunday, which, according to appearances, was followed by the great battle now going on.

PARIS.

Anxiety for War News—The Recent Disturbances—The Empress and Prince Imperial in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 16—Evening.—Official confirmation of the news of the great victory over the Prussians is impatiently awaited. Great crowds of people have collected at the Bourse, at the Ministry of the Interior, and in the streets.

THE VILLETTE AFFAIR.

Seventy-five arrests have been made in the Villette affair. It is supposed, however, that many of these were mere vagabonds who were not actually concerned in the disorders. The Council of War to act on the cases of the rioters assembled here today.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The officers of the Bank of France, today, announce an arrangement of a special service for distributing coin to certain establishments throughout France where employes are to be paid.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The stories of the arrival of the Empress and the Prince Imperial on English soil are repeated today. They are, however, untrue. It is certain that the Prince is now in Paris.

AN OLD GUARD DISBANDED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Advices from Paris state that the Cent Guardes has been disbanded. The members have been distributed among the various cavalry regiments.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Proceedings Yesterday—An Exciting Session—Confident Declarations of the Minister of War—English Opinion of the Legislative Body.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The proceedings in the Corps Legislatif today were exciting and important.

Deputy KELLER said that for three days now the troops had been fighting, and no news had been received as to what had been accomplished. In such a situation of affairs the Chamber could not think of any other matters. The meeting of the Corps must be permanent, to await communications from the Minister of the Interior.

The Minister of War, Count PALIKAO, said he was not prepared to speak of a defeat the Prussians were said to have sustained, but of a serious check, forcing them to retire and forego their attempt to disturb the retreat of the French Army. He had received no official dispatches touching the events of yesterday, but he had received news from reliable sources, and might state that the Prussians had been checked several times, and were retiring toward Commercy. He was full of confidence, but could not, at present, enter upon details. In a few days a much greater force would be under the command of Marshal BAZAINE, the only and the true Commander-in-Chief.

The Minister then retired, and Deputy J. FERRY took the floor. In his remarks he referred to the Emperor's proclamation to the inhabitants of Metz as having created an unpleasant effect upon the public.

The speaker was here interrupted by expressions of disapproval. The tumult became too great for him to be heard, and he took his seat.

The Chamber then voted several laws for the prosecution of the war.

Deputy FORCADE announced to the Corps that a certain religious society had placed at the disposal of the French Authorities their houses of worship for hospital purposes.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent writes that the French Chambers are unworthy of public respect. Were the members not elected by fraud and coercion they might be trusted as a Committee of Public Saftey. It is generally thought that the Corps Legislatif is willing to create a Provisional Government.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Gaulois "Astonished"—Is Napoleon in Command of the Army?—Arms for Volunteers—The Situation Carefully Considered—The Opinion of Prussia's Tactics—Complaints.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The *Gaulois* says the public is astonished to find the dispatch announcing an engagement at Longueville signed only by NAPOLEON. That journal adds that it was countersigned "Bazaine," but the latter's name was suppressed in the publication of the dispatch, which was regular in every other respect.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The *Patrie* today publishes an article saying that false reports have been circulated to the effect that no arms were to be obtained for the troops. The *Patrie* affirms that there is a complete provision of arms of all kinds, and quotes a statement made in the Chambers that the supply is large and the quality excellent.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The *Moniteur du Soir* published, yesterday, an article full of confidence and resolution. The following is an extract, and is a fair example of the tone of the French Press:

"Everything progresses well. The enemy makes haste to finish his work. He knows full well that the prolongation of the war exhausts his forces and augments ours. His tactics alone show that we have only to gain time to divert the Prussian from his base of operations while defending our ground inch by inch. The passage at arms which took place yesterday under the guns of Metz, is the first act in the new drama. Eight days hence the energy that has marked the first operations of the invaders will have given way to discouragement and exhaustion. Our fortified towns all hold out. Bitsche, Pfalsbourg, Verdun, all defended by the army and their inhabitants, answer with their guns to the arrogant summons of the enemy. The national defense commences. It but just commences and every Frenchman is ready to answer the call of his country. See your National Guards, Guards Mobile and Volunteers who are on the way to the Vosges Mountains. There shall the Prussians find their graves. They have asked for a war of races, and such they shall have."

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF PRUSSIA.

The *Constitutionnel* says:

"The plan of conquest of the Prussians cannot any longer be a matter of doubt. The German Empire takes advantage of the Hohenzollern dynasty to inaugurate its policy of spoliation of French territory. In the Departments which the chances of war have given to the enemy the King of Prussia commands as territorial sovereign. A decree has been issued by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and dated at St. Avold, abolishing conscription in all the French territory occupied by the German troops. The Prussian Government, which pretends to be so well informed about men and things in Paris, does not seem to be very strong in the towns of Alsace, which will know how to find the means to rejoin the national flag. In place of conscripts, all men from sixteen to fifty years will rush to arms. The Prussian journals continue to pour forth their insults against the *French nation*. We underline these two words because Berlin newspapers formally declare that war is made not only against the Government, but against the entire French people."

The French journals complain of the brevity of the dispatches from the seat of war. Even the *Constitutionnel*, a semi-official organ, says the dispatches do not give a very precise idea of the position of either of the armies.

THE LYONS RIOT.

Full Account of the Affair—The Originator of the Trouble "an Old Notary"—The Casualties—A Proclamation from the General Commanding.

LYONS, Aug. 16.—The *Courier* of this city has a long statement today of the popular demonstration which recently occurred here. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a popular commotion, arising from bad news from the army, took place in the Place Croixrousse, which ended in a deplorable conflict between the Police and the people. The particulars of the affair have been much exaggerated. The originator of the trouble was an old notary, LEUTILLON by name, well known for his political eccentricities. This person clambered upon the pedestal of the cross, in the centre of the Place Croixrousse, to make a speech to a group of laborers. His hearers were few at the start, but in a short time a large crowd assembled. Cries of "Vive la Republique" were heard on all sides. Though called upon to stop by the Police, LEUTILLON persisted in his seditious declamation, calling upon the audience to defend him. The latter attempted to defend him by the aid of stones. The authorities seized the orator, notwithstanding the violence offered, but one of them having allowed one of the rioters to draw his sword from the scabbard, was struck by one of these infuriated people in the abdomen, from which wound he died in a few moments. Five or six policemen were wounded. LEUTILLON and other principal rioters were arrested, and taken to prison between two files of soldiers. The mass of the population of the Place Croixrousse took no part in these violent proceedings. It was all caused by a few turbulent characters. These demonstrations are generally denounced.

A PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Gen. CAUSADE, the Commander at Lyons, has issued a proclamation warning the people against future disturbances, and announcing the readiness of the authorities to repress them.

LONDON WAR NOTES.

The Mitrailleuse—English Sympathy With Prussia—Bismarck's Policy—British Surgeons.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Experiments recently made with the *mitrailleuse*, at Shoeburyness, indicate that the instrument is a destructive one in close quarters, but that the troops dependent on it may be annihilated by artillery before the *mitrailleuse* can be gotten in range.

THE TIMES ON PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

The London *Times* sympathizes strongly with the Prussians and, rejoices at their recent successes. In its money article the *Times* says a French victory is necessary to predispose the Emperor to treat for peace.

BISMARCK.

Dispatches from the Prussian Government to the Prussian Ambassador here are full of triumph, and express the greatest confidence as to the early result of the war. A document, ascribed to Count VON BISMARCK is in circulation in Prussia, declining territorial aggrandizement as a result of the war.

AN ADMIRALTY PROHIBITION.

The Admiralty has refused permission to surgeons in the British naval service to volunteer for the relief of the Prussian wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Departments of France—Patriotism of the People—Proclamation of Martial Law—The Neutral Powers.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—News received from the various departments shows that the people are determinedly warlike. The public depression occasioned by the recent reverses is giving way to a fierce desire to drive the Prussians from French soil.

CITIES IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The *Journal Officiel* today contains a decree declaring the cities of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort in a state of siege. Algeria has been also declared in a state of siege. The French left two dispatch boats in the Tiber on evacuating Rome.

NAPOLEON'S FETE DAY.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The *North German Gazette*, yesterday, urged a general celebration of the last Napoleon fête.

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—Baron VON BEUST has publicly denied any attempt on his part to mediate in the question at issue between France and Prussia.

BERNE, Aug. 16.—The Swiss Corps of Observation has been disbanded.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The report recently circulated that Prussia was seeking an alliance with Spain is untrue.

Germans Expelled from France.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, via LONDON.—The Federal Council has voted to reimburse to each native of Germany expelled from France the cost of his passage home.

Dispatches to the Prussian Minister at Washington—The Movements up to Sunday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Prussian Minister sent to the State Department today translations of cable dispatches from his Government, giving full outlines of the movements of the German armies up to Sunday, when the French hae been driven into their fortifications at Metz. By this official statement of the Prussians it appears that the repulse claimed by the French was only the halt which the Prussians were compelled to make when the French had reached the shelter of their works. These dispatches intimated that both Strasbourg and Metz would be left in the rear by the forward movement of the Prussians in the general direction of Chalons, detachments from the main body being left in observation before both places. The whole tenor of these advices was of a most cheerful character, speaking of all the movements of the three German armies as complete successes, and saying that their army was thoroughly organized, in excellent spirits, and the commanders of the right, left and centre in complete accord.

The St. Louis Germans—Proposed Grand Demonstration in Honor of the Recent Victories.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The Germans of this city are preparing for a monster demonstration in celebration of the victories of the Prussian Army. The programme will include a grand procession through the streets, and a festival at the Fair Grounds, or at some other convenient place. All the German singing societies, bands of music, and other German organizations are expected to participate. All the money received for festival tickets, &c., will be applied to he Sanitary Fund.

Outlines of the Campaign.

Day by day the indications of the campaign afforded by the official sources that retain undisputed monopoly of all reliable intelligence, become more meagre and more perplexing. The admission of the late Ministerial organ, the *Constitutionnel*, that "the dispatches do not give a very precise idea of the position of either of the armies" is a very mild expression of public impatience with a degree of reticence beyond all precedent or obvious necessity. Marshal BAZAINE is evidently bent upon rivaling the taciturnity of WILLIAM the Silent in default of rising to the altitude of his military genius. Were it not that the sketch given of late Prussian movements comes from the highly-respectable source of the *Presse*, it might be passed over without remark, since what of it is new does not appear to be true, and what we should regard as true is not new. Our readers are already in possession of the movements of the Crown Prince between Woerth and Nancy, but it is a somewhat startling piece of intelligence to hear that he had advanced on his road to Paris as far as Bar le Duc. This town is situated not only beyond the line of the Moselle, but also behind that of the Meuse, and occupies a position on the River Ornain, a tributary of the Marne, at a distance of only about forty miles from Chalons, or fifty miles nearer Paris than the Crown Prince was supposed to have yet reached. The fact may be here recalled that the Guards, or *Corps d'Elite* of the Prussian Army, form the nucleus of the 250,000 men under the command of the Crown Prince, the remainder being largely composed of South German troops. As yet the chief laurels of the campaign have been gathered by this section of the invading army, and should the statement of its present advance have any basis of fact, it has evidently been detailed to strike the most vital blow of the campaign at the French base of supplies represented by the great camp at Chalons, and to follow this up, if possible, by the investment of Paris.

Should any such plan be in process of execution, it would, of course, furnish additional explanation of the determination exhibited by the Prussian Generals to render the retreat of the French from Metz as difficult and tedious as possible. Further details as to the attack made on Sunday by the First, Seventh and Eighth Army Corps of the Prussians upon the First and Third of the French, combine to show that the contest was an indecisive one. It is clear, however, that the failure of Marshal BAZAINE to dislodge the Prussians from their position in the immediate neighborhood of the fortress, betokens a lack of confidence in his resources, and shows that unless compelled to fight, the French leaders consider it wise to be nearer their base, and to have the support of all available reserves before risking a decisive battle. Whether the conflict of Monday deserves that title, cannot as yet be determined. From one source, and that a notoriously unfriendly one to the French, we have the statement that it ended in driving the Prussians from the scene of battle—presumably between Metz and Verdun—back upon the Moselle, and the somewhat unreliable intelligence of certain citizens of Verdun point to the same result. On the other hand, there is a notable absence of any official announcement of a victory being made public in Paris, a task which would be too welcome to all concerned to be for a moment postponed.

The position may be briefly summarized as follows: The Prussian armies, under Gen. STEINMETZ and the Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, amounting in all to 320,000 men and 860 guns, are stationed in the neighborhood of Metz, partly on the right and partly on the left bank of the Moselle. If Monday's battle was a victory, the advance of the main body to Verdun in the rear of the retiring French columns is certain, if a defeat, a pause on the line of the Moselle will probably follow. Whatever has been the result, the French Generals cannot be expected to assume an offensive attitude. Their only safety lies in caution and delay. Every fresh advance nearer Paris makes the Prussian task of sustaining their vast armies more difficult, removed as they are at a steadily increasing distance from their base of supplies, while the gradual concentration of a people in arms to defend their capital will tend to diminish the existing disparity in numbers between the combatants. The troops required to invest a number of fortresses left behind are also to be taken into account as a drain upon the Prussian resources. If the Crown Prince has really made good the advance with which he is credited, it is tolerably certain that Marshal BAZAINE will, instead of making a stand on the Meuse or in the Argonnes, immediately fall back upon Chalons, from which point stirring news may thereafter be anticipated.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German Shipping in the Harbor.

The German ocean steamers and sailing vessels now lying idle at this port on account of the war, had their flags hoisted yesterday in token of rejoicing at the favorable news from the German Army. The steamers of the Bremen line and the German sailing vessels off Hoboken, in the North River, had flying all their fancy flags. In the morning, at noon and at sunset, salutes were fired at the docks of the Bremen steamers. The docks and warehouses of the Hamburg and Bremen steam-ship lines at Hoboken, are now quite silent and deserted. The change is the more striking because both lines this year, up to the beginning of the war, have done a very good business. Besides the men on board their steamers, of whom a number liable to military service were sent home to Germany, the two lines gave employment to about 300 men, who worked as lightermen and coal-heavers. These men received thirty cents for every hour's work and earned on the average, from $18 to $24 a week. They are nearly all residents of Hoboken. The Hoboken hotel-keepers, who were patronized by the passengers of the German steamers, as well as carmen, expressmen and the ferry companies are damaged in their business by the interruption of German navigation to and from this port. The steamers of the Bremen (North German Lloyd's) line lying idle at their docks at Hoboken are the *Frankfort*, *Weser*, *Hanover*, *Union*, *America*, and *Hermann*, and those of the Hamburg line are the *Westphalia*, *Cimbria*, and *Hammonia*. The number of German sailing vessels lying idle at this port, on account of the war, is about thirty.

German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City met at No. 104 Fourth-avenue, last evening, Dr. E. KRACKOWICZER presiding. Mr. C. PETRASCH, the Secretary, made a report about the organization of a United States German Patriotic Aid Society for the aid of wounded German soldiers and the support of the families of fallen German soldiers during the European war. It was resolved, that the Ward and other sub-societies in this City be requested to give the names of their subscribers to the Treasurer of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City. It was also resolved to request the Convention of Delegates from German Patriotic Aid Societies of this country, which will meet at Chicago on the 18th inst., for the organization of the United States German Patriotic Aid Society, to discuss the question whether anything could be done by the Germans of this country for the Germans recently expelled by the French Government from France. The meeting then adjourned.

Fourth Ward German Patriotic Aid Association.

A regular meeting of the Fourth Ward German Patriotic Aid Association was held, last evening, at No. 449 Pearl-street, Mr. WILLIAM WAGNER presiding. The collectors who had been appointed at a previous meeting, made the following returns: WILLIAM WAGNER, $265; HENRY DALBECHER, $240; FREDERICK WIMMER, $60; and JOSEPH KLEIN, $60; making a total of $625, all of which was collected within two days. Some discussion took place regarding the final disposition of the money, and it was decided that it should be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, CHARLES HANSEN, with instruction to hand it over to the Central Committee. The collectors have met with great success so far in this ward, and they expect to raise a large amount.

Twelfth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Germans of the Twelfth Ward met last night at BRANN's saloon, in Third-avenue, GEORGE EBERT presiding. Several patriotic speeches were made, and $120 were collected for the relief of those wounded in the late battles between the French and Prussians. The action of the Central Executive Committee in forwarding $50,000 to Berlin was warmly approved of.

First Ward German Patriotic Aid Association.

The Germans of the First Ward held a meeting, last evening, at No. 130 Greenwich-street, to elect officers, and effect an organization, for the purpose of extending aid to the soldiers and their families. The meeting was well attended, and the following officers were elected: HERMAN SCHMIDT, President; CHARLES HEINDORF, Secretary; CHARLES SCHULTZ, Treasurer. It was resolved to appoint an Executive Committee of eight, to collect subscriptions, and the following gentlemen were named: Christian Schultz, John F. Bieking, Jacob Werner, J. Wahrenberger, H. Bick, Jr., G. Hoase, H. Schmidt and C. Heindorf. The sum of $168 was collected during the evening, and it was resolved to hand it, with all future collections, directly to the German Consul.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE FIGHT AT SAARBRUCK.

Description of the Engagement by an Eye Witness—Napoleon in the Midst of the Conflict—Terrible Work of the Mitrailleuse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAARBRUCK, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

But yesterday the Valley of the Saar, although occupied by Prussian soldiers, promised a plentiful vintage and a gay Autumn to the inhabitants of the pleasant towns which are surrounded by its verdant slopes. Today the scene, as if by enchantment, is entirely transformed. The French troops, with their red trowsers, form the only bright figures in the landscape. Vineyards and fields are desolated, the town of Saarbrück is partly destroyed by the fire of contending armies, and the only animation is sinister and terrible, for it consists in preparations for further hostile renconters, and in the passing to and fro of the ambulance carriages transporting the sick and wounded to the rear, ready to be sent to the military hospital.

THE ENGAGEMENT UNEXPECTED.

The attack upon Saarbrück was apparently wholly unexpected by the Prussians. It was, in fact, kept a secret from the French public, the Emperor reserving to himself the pleasure of giving it one of the theatrical surprises in which his uncle, the first NAPOLEON, was so prodigal. The newspaper correspondents who arrived on the field of action on the previous day, knowing it to be a point of interest, although not strongly fortified, were gratified to find themselves indulged with a nearer view of the engagement than they imagined would be allowed them under the present system of repression of the journals.

The first rumor of the approaching renconter came to us from Forbach, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and before ten the armies had opened fire.

THE EMPEROR IN COMMAND.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, commanded the French troops in person, and from the outset took a prominent part in the manœuvres. The first attack was made by the artillery, followed up by a considerable force of infantry, the artillery dashing onward with such impetuosity as to carry all before it. In less than twenty minutes the Prussians were dislodged from their first position on the heights above Saarbrück, but they responded vigorously to the attack, and managed to cover their retreat to the rising ground on the opposite side of the town, commanding St. Jean, the name given to one part of Saarbrück. Here they took a stand, under the cover of a wood, and for more than an hour both armies kept up a continual firing, without any important result on either side. The Emperor, always followed by the young Prince, rode from one part of the field to the other, and finally took up his position to the extreme left, where he could command the entire valley. This hour in the fight, although undecisive, was very terrible. At every instant houses in Saarbrück were set on fire, while great columns of flames from the surrounding woods filled the air. Finding that the Prussians gave no signs of yielding, and that under cover of their guns they were endeavoring to send a force to command the railroad.

THE MITRAILLEUSE BROUGHT TO BEAR.

The Emperor, who had given orders that the *Mitrailleuse* should only be used to insure victory, gave the word of command for its being turned upon the enemy's ranks. His Majesty directed the first discharge, the smoke of which had no sooner cleared away than the Prussians were seen to break ranks with a rapidity more resembling flight than a military retreat. Six times this fearful engine of war was fired, in all thirty-six discharges, each one carrying havoc and devastation in its path. In less than half an hour the day was decided, the Prussians had retired to a masked position further in the interior leaving to the French the great advantage—incalculable in its influence upon the *morale* of troops in the outset of a campaign—of the first victory.

The Emperor, who had dismounted and sent his horses to await him outside the camp, during the latter phase of the engagement, when victory was assured, descended the hill on foot, holding the Prince Imperial by the hand, and, remaining a short time to receive the congratulations of his Generals, returned to Forbach, en route for the head-quarters at Metz, reaching that place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Nothing but the *mitrailleuse* and its marvelous power is talked of in camp today. We, civilian spectators, can bear witness to the terrible effect of the very noise of its explosion. It is truly appalling—its hard, screaming, terrific burst is heard far above all other tumults of the battle, and once having heard it I was not surprised at the traces of its paths pointed out to me this morning, and which I can distinctly follow with my glass across the fields to the point where the Prussian ranks were broken.

It is astonishing how difficult it is to obtain accurate information of the movements of an army during an engagement, even when an attentive observer of the field, and I have come to the conclusion that the Generals in command themselves only know what is by what ought to be, according to strategic combinations arranged under the tent before coming into the action.

WISSEMBOURG.

Some Particulars of the Fight—Importance of the Contest—Sketch of Gen. Douay.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STRASBOURG, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870.

The city is in a state of wild excitement from rumors which have just reached here from the frontier, that the French had a serious defeat at Wissembourg, a small town not more than thirty miles north of this place. It will be difficult to obtain the details of this second important engagement of the war, until the account of it has been transmitted to Paris, from whence the Minister of the Interior will divulge as much information as he may think good for the French public. In default of official intelligence, the very air resounds with tales of what has been and what may be, if what is reported to have been should prove to be true. At the café where I sat a moment to take a few notes for my letter, I heard of nothing less than the occupation of Wissembourg (as a French fortified place commanding the banks of the Lauter) by the Prussians, and one of my neighbors who has just returned from a visit to an officer in the barracks, says that the enemy may be expected before Strasbourg within twenty-four hours. Naturally the inhabitants are in a state of alarm perfectly justifiable, in view of the horrible weapons which modern civilization has placed in the hands of hostile armies.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

After listening to numerous and most varying accounts of the affairs at Wissembourg, I at last in my search for reliable intelligence was fortunate enough to meet with an officer, who gave me the following details: The Prussians, who had assembled in considerable force in the woods on the banks of the Lauter, made an attack on the French under the command of Gen. DOUAY, at Wissembourg. After a resistance of several hours, in which Gen. DOUAY was killed and a French artillery piece captured, the French were badly defeated and driven back to the heights beyond the town. Orders had just been received at Strasbourg to send as many troops as possible to reinforce the French, and the whole Southern *Corps de'Armée* from Alsace, under Gen. MCMAHON, is called at once into the field.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CONTEST.

Wissembourg is not only important in itself, but is the centre of a line of defenses along the small river Lauter. Its capture is the "Roland for the Oliver" of the French at Saarbrück. Both armies have now a foothold in the enemies' country and I have good reason to believe that there will be hot work in a very few days.

A SKETCH OF COMMANDERS.

Gen. DOUAY, who is reported as killed, was one of the most popular of the superior officers in the French service. He rose from the ranks, and was appointed to a Captaincy for his dashing courage during the siege of Rome in 1849. He was gradually promoted to his late high rank for distinguished services in Italy, in the Crimea and lastly in Mexico, where he was promoted to his present grade of General of Division by Marshal BAZAINE. In harmony with a most powerful physical organization, Gen. DOUAY was endowed with a voice so loud and sonorous as to become legendary in the regiments he has led into the field. His word of command could be heard above all the tumults of battle. The Emperor has lost a very faithful friend and adherent in the General who has just fallen in his service.

A QUESTION.

Prussia and England—What is Count Bismarck's Policy?

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 5.

The Prussian complaint against us is so entirely destitute of foundation that we are naturally led to consider why the question has beeen raised at all. If it had been a popular outcry in the first instance, there would have been no great cause for surprise, for acquaintance with general principles, either of law or logic, is not to be expected of the multitude. But here the impulse was given from above. It was the inspired papers that started the agitation, and it was not only started with singular promptitude but with exceeding energy. The war was not many days old before England was arraigned before the Prussian people on the charge of breach of neutrality, and the prosecution was instituted by what is understood to be Count BISMARCK's own organ. We should be doing this remarkable statesman something less than justice if we were to assume that he was merely led away by a passionate misapprehension of neutral duties. The accusation was brought for political ends, and we are afraid it is easy to divine what these ends may be. Almost immediately on the beginning of the war Count BISMARCK played a bold stroke for English sympathy by the publication of the Draft Treaty. It was certain that this unexpected disclosure would excite a good deal of feeling against France, (which would be reciprocated,) and thereby indispose Englishmen to criticise, as closely as they otherwise might, any complaints of unfairness which Prussia might choose to bring against them. Contemporaneously with this publication came the remonstrances as to the export of munition of war. The English Government were approached through the North German Ambassador, the English people were got at more indirectly through the articles in the Prussian papers, the substance of which was at once made known to them by telegrams. Supposing the Government to be so far influenced by this process as to propose, and the people to be so far influenced by it as to sanction, an alteration in our municipal law, Prussia would have gained two points of great importance. In the first place she would have prevented, through the agency of the English Parliament, a trade which is highly beneficial to France, and which she cannot prevent by any action of her own. In the second place she would have induced England to depart from her neutral attitude by passing an *ex post facto* law to the detriment of France. The almost certain result of this step would have been to embroil us with the French Government, and the more so that it is already disposed to take umbrage at the amount of sympathy with Prussia which has lately been manifested in this country. The immediate stoppage of the export of muuitions of war to France, and the eventual creation of a coolness between France and England, which might very possibly have ended by driving the latter into alliance with Prussia, may have been the results Count BISMARCK promised himself on the assumption that his representations would be attended to. On the contrary supposition, however, he may equally have made those representations with an ulterior object. He has succeeded in establishing a grievance against England, and he has made that grievance a popular one. By that means it may turn out that he has removed any objection which the Prussian nation might otherwise have entertained to the conclusion of peace with France on some such terms as those indicated in the Draft Treaty. Without a previous grievance against us, he could not recommend such a compromise to the Prussian people, since it would be humiliating to them to accept terms after a war which they make it their boast to have rejected before the war. But when the Power in whose interest they rejected them turns round and slaps them in the face—and this is, no doubt, the light in which our resolve to remain neutral will be represented in Count BISMARCK's organs—the situation is wholly changed, and Prussia is absolved from any further regard for the nation which has made her such an ungrateful return. Altogether, we cannot help fearing that Count BISMARCK's indignation at the export of contraband goods may turn out to be a very business-like sentiment, proclaimed in order to provide handsomely for ulterior contingencies.

Departure of the Monarchs for the Front—Ovation of the People to King William.

Writing on the 1st inst., a special correspondent of the *Times* says: "The King left Berlin for the front at 6½ last night. It was the occasion of a most moving popular demonstration The streets from the Palace to the station were a dense mass of people, the windows all crowded, and the roar of voices which followed the course of the Royal equipages heralded the muttering of the thunder which rolled in the environs of the city. The King sat in an open victoria, with the Queen by his side. He wore his usual uniform. Another open carriage followed, with, I presume, his Aide-de-Camp and two ladies, and there were three mounted officers as his escort, that was all. The station and its environs were thronged by an excited mulitude, who waved handkerchiefs and banners inscribed with 'God and Fatherland,' &c. Before the King appeared, Gen. VON ROON, Gen. MOLTKE and Count BISMARCK made their appearance, and were enthusiastically greeted; but when His Majesty came up, the multitude burst into a storm of voices which shook the air. The King, with deep emotion, bowed, and moved his hand all round, and restrained his emotion with difficulty; but the Queen could not control the feelings which such a scene and such a parting evoked, and the hearts of her people were touched to the depths at the sight of her tears."

The Prussian correspondent of the same paper says: "When leaving for the seat of war, the Emperor NAPOLEON, significantly enough, did not think it advisable to pass through the streets of his loyal city of Paris. It was different with the King of Prussia. Through a dense crowd of enthusiastic subjects, through a continuous line of shouting, bowing, and saluting well-wishers, WILLIAM I. drove yesterday afternoon from the Palace to the Potsdam Station. With him went the Queen, graciously responding to the cheers of the public, and unable to repress her tears at the thought of the journey her husband was about to take. At the terminus, which was decorated with flowers, and occupied by an immense multitude, the King was received by MOLTKE and BISMARCK, his military and his diplomatic Premiers. As on several preceding occasions of a similar nature, the well-matched couple are his companions in the present trip. It was a moving scene when the King embraced his Queen, when all voices were hushed while the two were shaking hands for the last time, and when the hurrahs, which had momentarily ceased, thundered forth again directly His Majesty had taken his seat in the carriage. Count BISMARCK and Gen. MOLTKE likewise became the heroes of a perfect ovation before they could enter the car. Repeated '*Hochs*' marked the moment of departure. With ladies waving handkerchiefs and muttering blessings, with men pressing forward to get a parting look at the King, the train began to proceed slowly on its way."

CURRENT NOTES.

The male and female teachers of St. Louis have at last been placed upon an equal footing.

During the month of July there were forty deaths by lightning in the State of Wisconsin.

A Chamber of Commerce has been organized at Duluth, Minn.

The Androscoggin Railroad extension to Farmington, Me., is being rapidly pushed forward.

A New-Hampshire editor complains of the "dry time" he is having of it. His credit must be at a low ebb.

Gen. FOSTER, of Indianapolis, was recently made the recipient of a ham upon which their were charges amounting to $8.

A young man recently married at Beloit, Wis., made a rag carpet for his parlor sixty yards in length.

The Park Commissioners of Chicago are paying from $600 to $1,000 per acre for land to lay out a new boulevard.

JAMES HARRIS, of Jefferson County, Ill., has a four-months-old baby that weighs only two pounds. It eats well and cries well.

It is proposed to extend the Carmel and Lake Mahopac Railroad, now in process of construction. A meeting was recently held in Dutchess County to urge the matter.

A man named MCCLELLAND lost a limb a few days since on the railroad at Pittsburg, Penn. He took too much liquor, spread himself upon the track—and underwent an amputation.

The novel spectacle of a man on fire was recently witnessed in the streets of Springfield, Mass. He did not seem to realize his position until the hair began to singe.

Mr. WM. DUNCAN, of Antauga County, Ala., is the owner of a pig having two distinct bodies and only one head. It is on exhibition at a saloon.

An unfortunate youth is at present undergoing a sentence of two years, in the Indiana State Prison, for having used another man's horse in the abduction of a lady, who turned her back on him when he was arrested.

A mother at Schenectady, N. Y., was alarmed, a few nights ago, by finding a large black cat sucking the breath of her child. The little one was quite feeble when it was awakened, and may not recover.

Three ruffians entered a house at Cohoes, N. Y., the other night, on the pretense of taking shelter from the storm. Although kindly treated by the wife of the owner, they showed their ingratitude by carrying away $400 in greenbacks.

The friends of O'BALDWIN, the prize-fighter, have petitioned Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, for the pardon of that muscular individual. The Governor has not yet returned a reply.

Building operations in Minnesota are so extensive this season that the lumber dealers have been induced to advance the selling rates. The prices of lumber along the river towns now range from $18 to $28 per thousand, in rafts.

A lady named SHORT, who resides at Cincinnati, Ohio, was lately honored by a visit from a serenading party, numbering 125 gentlemen. The leader apologized for not having a grander display. It feel short of his expectations, although the 125 were all trained singers. Modest man.

An old man recently turned up at Quincy, Ill., who is unable to give any more information about himself than that he used to be called "old man." He rode into the city upon a vehicle drawn by four dogs, and exhibited a drove of Guinea pigs to the crowd at ten cents a head.

A temperance advocate in the West was recently found to be short in his accounts. A friend avenged the Society by kicking the erring brother from the meeting-room. The erring brother smarted so much under the affliction that he became low spirited, and got drunk for the first time in fifteen years.

A farmer residing near Dansville, in this State, is troubled with the possession of a wife who is so fearful of being killed by robbers that she closes down the windows of her bedroom, stops the key-hole and puts the chairs against the door until he is almost suffocated. The poor man is disgusted to such an extent that he threatens to sell out and move to Indiana.

A mender of roads at Connellsville, Penn., was attacked and robbed by thieves on Sunday night, while returning home with his wages. After relieving him of his money the scoundrels tied him, hand and foot, and locked him up in a barn, where he was subsequently discovered and set at liberty.

A census-taker recently stumbled upon a young couple, near Lima, Ohio, with a family of seven children. The father is not quite twenty-eight, and the mother said "she had not reached her twenty-fourth year." They had had nine years of wedded bliss. The young man modestly claimed that he had been doing the State good service.

An enterprising husband in Minnesota advertises his wife for sale. He warrants her to be gentle, affectionate and devoted, and claims for her a knowledge of human nature which he does not himself possess. In short, he thinks that she knows too much to suit him, and he would like to find a man of better education, who would be willing to marry her after she has been divorced.

At the Roman Catholic Temperance Convention, held at New-Haven on Monday, Rev. Father WELSH, of Hartford, in an address of some length, claimed that if they had only succeeded in infusing ardor into the members, they had been well repaid for assembling the Convention. The reverend gentleman was right. It is not easy to infuse ardor into a cold water assemblage.

A young man named FIFE was arrested at Philadelphia, recently, on a charge of having stolen chickens from a gentleman named DRUM. FIFE had been out late at night performing a very disagreeable task for the city authorities, and said he had taken the chickens to keep them from making a noise and waking the household. Mr. DRUM said he did not believe a word of it, and having demonstrated to the Court that he was not to be "played on," FIFE was committed to prison.

The jury system seems to fall more and more into disfavor at New-Orleans. The *Times* of that city says: "The chance that they will always be composed of a majority of ignoramuses, and a minority of sensible men, out of temper at being snatched away from business, does not afford that certainty of justice desirable in law disputes. Again, a certain amount of intelligence and familiarity with the science of law is indispensable to the proper understanding of nine out of every ten cases brought before the Courts."

The landlord of a hotel at Terre Haute, Ind., was recently made the victim of a very cruel joke. A young man stopped at his house about three weeks since, and, when leaving, placed in his keeping an express envelope marked $4,000, saying that he would soon return for it. After waiting anxiously for the reappearance of the young man, he finally suspected foul play, and, with pistol in hand, sought the advice of a lawyer, at whose suggestion he carried the package to the First National Bank and opened it. The contents consisted of 500 pieces of old maps cut to the size of bank-bills.

The New-Orleans Firemen—Alleged Defalcation of the Treasurer.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 12th inst. says:

"We learned with surprise, last evening, that Mr. JOHN GAUCHE, Jr., a gentleman quite well known in this city, and until lately the Treasurer of the Firemen's Charitable Association, had suddenly left on the 4½ P. M. Jackson train, and that his accounts show a deficit of between $2,000 and $3,000. Mr. MURRAY, one of his bondsmen, received a telegram from the conductor, stating that he was on the train and bound for Cincinnati. It is thought he will be stopped at Canton and brought back to the city. It appears from the statement of those apparently conversant with the facts that there have been some irregularities in the books for several weeks, and that when his attention was called to it, Mr. GAUCHE stated they were not yet posted. At length the Finance Committee took possession of them, and they, we are told, state that a deficiency of $2,700 was discovered after a careful examination.

The bondsmen of Mr. GAUCHE were notified of the state of the case, and Mr. MURRAY endeavored to get some statement from Mr. GAUCHE. While this was in progress, the flight took place. This gentleman had taken the precaution to speak to one of the conductors, and requested him to telegraph if Mr. GAUCHE got off of the train. A report of such a character will prove most painful to a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. GAUCHE previously has borne a most excellent character, and many feel confident that he will be able to explain this most serious charge."

COAL MINING.

Mine No. 7, Mauch Chunk—An Excursion to the Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1870.

On the 12th inst., in pursuance of an invitation tendered to the chief clerks of the various coal houses in this city and their friends, through Mr. ALFRED WILDER, a party of some forty ladies and gentlemen left New-York to enjoy an excursion among the extensive mines in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, Penn.

Through the courtesy of E. W. CLARK, Esq., a special car was furnished, and every attention conferred which could contribute to the entertainment of the party. After a glorious ride of about five hours, through that sublime continuation of mountain scenery so familiar to every American traveler, we arrived at Mauch Chunk, and were landed immediately in front of the Mansion House. Our arrival was anticipated by a number of citizens, who were assembled to give us a cordial reception, and the host, Mr. BOOTH, had made ample arrangements for our entertainment; and the hop, which took place in the evening, proved a most enjoyable entertainment, and was prolonged until a late hour. Among those present we recognized Messrs. BRODHEAD, BELFORD, ESSER and other gentlemen, with their ladies, who contributed much to our entertainment by their genial company and courteous attention.

VISIT TO A MINE.

Our party were up betimes next morning, fully prepared with shawls and water-proofs for the projected visit to the mines. The kindness of Mr. STEARNS secured for our accommodation a special train of four cars, which on this route are necessarily small, and carry only twelve persons each. Immediately on starting we commenced ascending the Plain of Pisgah, in length about half a mile, with a grade having an ascent of one foot to every four. This plain is not the longest of the series, but has the greatest elevation. In order to render accidents impossible, a safety car is attached to the rear of the train. This is very heavy, and an arm reaching from its side works in a rachet-rail. Should any accident occur to the machinery, the train can do nothing but stand still. The motive power is supplied by two engines, at the top of each ascent, of 120-horsepower each, and having a stroke of four and one-half feet. The train is drawn up by steel bands of about eight inches in width, which wind around large drums in the engine-room. There are two double tracks and a safety car on each—as one goes up the other descends to be ready for the next load. The scenery from the top of Pisgah is magnificent. In the south-east appears the Lehigh Water Gap, and still beyond it Schooley's Mountains are plainly visible. Right at our feet lies the Lehigh River and the compact little town of Mauch Chunk, hemmed in on all sides by precipitous mountains. We now proceed, by gravity alone, and sometimes at a high rate of speed, making stoppages only at the foot of each plain, and in due time we arrive at Mine No. 7, which had been selected as the chief point of interest for our visit.

A LONG TUNNEL.

At this mine, the Company are engaged in the gigantic operation of tunneling Broad Mountain, in order to facilitate the transportation of coal to the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, thence to be transported to Mauch Chunk, and by these routes to market. The tunneling process has already progressed since last May to the distance of about half a mile, leaving about 1,400 feet yet to be finished. The average weekly progress is about twenty-five feet, and its completion will be the signal for the abandonment of the switch-back railroad. Every possible attention was here shown us by Mr. STEELE, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the works. Four cars were made ready, and an immense pile of oil-skin coats brought in, for the accommodation of our party. Our equipment completed with the peculiar miner's lamp, we went in, drawn by two mules. The atmosphere of the tunnel was delightfully cool, but we were copiously deluged by water dripping from the roof of the tunnel. Arriving at our halting-place, the whole party struck up "America," in truly loyal style, our whole surroundings rendering the selection singularly appropriate. On coming out, we took the old mule-path back to Mauch Chunk, and made exceedingly quick time on this part of the road, the grade descending very gradually, and the bed of the road being very straight. At 4:20 P. M. our party left for New-York, where we safely arrived, after a most delightful and instructive excursion to that region of country which supplies the largest portion of this Western World with its chief article of fuel. D. J. G.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's issue of your paper, you publish a Frenchman's communication regarding the "Causes of the War."

The gist of the whole argument is jealousy of the growing influence of a rival Power. If the writer, like others of his countrymen, expresses a fear of "a probable invasion" by Prussia, thus excusing the declaration of war by France, it is the bad conscience which speaks out of them, for the French know that they have stolen German territory years ago. Germany is not and never has been in its nature of an aggressive character. If the writer knows anything about history, he must acknowledge that his own country, France, stands foremost among Continental nations as a Power with aggressive propensities, and has, taking advantage of the unhappy division of her neighbors, been making inroads upon German soil whenever there was a chance of success. Now that these chances have been very slim of late years, and even seemed to be on the point of vanishing altogether, France has thought to accomplish her evil designs at the eleventh hour, when she still thought she could take her neighbor by surprise and cripple him—a now openly-avowed purpose—by annexing the Rhenish provinces.

This is plainly and simply the whole secret of this French declaration of war—a war which on the part of France the writer of that communication is not ashamed to call "sacred!" A declaration of war, however, by a great nation, justified under such pretenses, makes a farce of its claims to true civilization, and implies in other words: "If I feel my neighbor becoming richer and more influential than I am, I have a right to pitch into him and steal part of his property." This principle may hold good among savages.

Further, that Prussian military system which he denounces as incompatible with the tranquillity of Europe, that system "where every man is trained a soldier, every dog a wolf," as he gives it, is really the most democratic on record, and thanks to its efficiency, that Corsican wolf, the disturber of the peace of Europe, who "liberated" other nations by putting his iron heel on their necks, was finally sent home howling, and what has happened to the uncle may happen to the nephew.

The writer of that communication, in the course of his argumentation, further makes the remark: "Or does the American people want us to wait till the monster (Prussia) will be grown up and devour us?" This is not very complimentary either to the "monster" or to the intended and pretended victim. But let me assure the Frenchman that all that Germany now wants is to gather her own lost children into her fold. She does not at all want the Gallic element in her family, and does not need, like her western neighbors, to recuperate her strength from another race!

Finally, the writer of that communication concludes by invoking Providence, apparently in anticipation of the final "glorious" result for his country. But he forgets that there are other people in this world besides the "grande nation." Was it not the first French Republic, which, among countless other follies, assumed to "abolish God!" A French appeal to the exclusive monopoly of providential favors in this calamity is about as absurd as its claim of "marching at the head of civilization," when, morally speaking, they are really marching at the tail end of it!

Your paper, Mr. Editor, being eminently impartial and just in its tone, may I assume that you will, if your space permits, give "my side of the story," i. e., that of a German? Yours respectfully, JULIUS KOTTMEIER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

Another Commentary on the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The present position of the French Army reminds one of the old story of the farmer's dog, which was dispatched to chase a wolf from his master's farm, on the Western prairies. The farmer, anxious to see the result of the chase, started after the combatants, who were soon out of sight. Meeting a stranger, he inquired, "Friend, did you meet a wolf?" "Oh, yes," he replied. "And a dog?" "Certainly," was the answer. "Well, how was it between them?" said the farmer.

"Oh, all right," rejoined the stranger, "about so good and so good, nip and tuck, hip and thigh, the dorg a leetle ahead." Yours, &c.,

A READER.

The Postal Facilities of New-York and Boston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday, Aug. 5, you announced that "the authorities of the New-York Post-office are making arrangements to facilitate their business and to add to the convenience of the public." On the same day your correspondent had to travel several miles, in your City, in order to post a letter for the mail that left at 8 o'clock in the morning. This naturally led to the inquiry why the last collection of letters from the street letter-boxes should be made as early as about 7 in the evening, and why mails for the trains which leave the New-Haven and Hudson River Railroad Depots at 8 in the morning might not be made up, at the up-town mail stations, as late as in 7 the morning instead of some eleven or twelve hours earlier on the evening previous?

In Boston letters are collected from all the street letter-boxes as late as 9 in the evening, and from some of the boxes (which are painted red, and are to be found at prominent points through the City,) letters are collected as late as midnight. The morning mail for New-York closes at the Post-office there at 7½ A. M., (twelve hours later than, practically, it is closed to all up-town residents of New-York,) and letters arriving there at 5 P. M. are delivered through that city, by carriers, on the evening of their arrival, and in season to be answered by the mail which returns at 8 P. M. In New-York, letters arriving at the same hour remain in the hands of the Post-office officials some fifteen hours, or more—almost twice as long as is required to bring them from Boston—and are not delivered until about 8 or 9 o'clock on the morning after their arrival. Meanwhile two return mails have left the City, one at 8 P. M. and the other at 8 A. M., by neither of which could these letters be answered, as they might have been had they been delivered seasonably. Will the TIMES please commend the consideration of this simple statement of facts to the New-York Post-office officials, and ascertain, if possible, whether it is necessary for the great Metropolis to be so very far behind the smaller cities in its postal facilities?

RUSTICUS.

Past and Present.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on the political relation of the late Southern rebels (things by their right names) with the Republican Party are, in the main, I think, judicious, and to use irritating epithets toward these erring brethren now appears, as your correspondent observes, peculiarly unwise. At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact, and we ought not, that they commenced and carried on a most wicked and unjustifiable war, in which some of the best patriot blood of our country was wantonly sacrificed. "The sin of Judah is written with the pen of a diamond." Shall we insult the heroic dead and the patriot living by taking these murderers by the hand, and restore them to all their former political rights? Heaven forbid! One century cannot wash out their guilt. They seek to regain power, and are entirely unscrupulous as to the means. They will cajole the colored race, and then turn them adrift when their purposes are answered. You know they are still unrepentant and defiant, and very unlike the prodigal son who was welcomed back to his father's house. I say we cannot and should not ignore the past, as you propose, and look only to the future, for it is by the past that we should judge who are fit to represent in our national councils a loyal people.

A CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN.

Rus in Urbe—Fishing in a Wash-tub.

The following, inclosing a little fish about three inches long, was received at the TIMES Office last evening:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed is a cat-fish, which was just drawn from the Croton into my wash-tubs. Those who like fish can draw them, without money and without price, through the faucets of the generous Croton Board. UP-TOWN SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.

Immigration Statistics.

The Franco-Prussian war has very materially lessened the emigration from Germany, as was to be expected. The immigrants from faderland who reach here now are those who set out from Germany before there was a formal declaration of war, and who are making the passage in sailing vessels, the steam passenger traffic being totally discontinued. When these ships shall have landed their living cargoes on our shores, it is probable we shall hear no more of German immigration until peace shall have succeeded the sanguinary strife that is now desolating the fairest portion of Europe. Last month, as will be perceived by the figures annexed, the German immigrants outnumbered those of any other nationality, and the prospects were, just anterior to the war, that a greater accession would be made to our population from Germany than from any other section of Europe. The arrivals for July were: From Germany, 7,422; from Ireland, 5,361; from England, 2,923; from Scotland, 1,580; from Sweden, 1,020; from Norway, 533; from France, 142; from Switzerland, 94; from Wales, 60; from Holland, 40; from Spain, 33; from other countries, 606. The total arrivals for July were 23,795, of which number 19,814 were aliens, and 3,981 citizens, returned from foreign countries. The arrivals within the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, were as follows: By the steamer *Nevada*, from Liverpool, 420; by the *Eugenie*, (ship,) from Hamburg, 182; by the *Great Western*, (ship,) from Liverpool, 412; and by the steamer *City of Brussels*, from Liverpool, 680. Total, 1,694.

A Woman Her Own Accuser.

Mrs. JULIAN MOONEY made her appearance in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, and voluntarily accused herself of having obtained money from the Government in a fraudulent manner. She said that she had been in the habit of drawing a pension as the widow of Mr. HUNCAN, who served in the late war, and that she had done so subsequently to her marriage with a policeman named MOONEY. She also said that her last husband had abandoned her, and that he had threatened to expose her in the pension matter because she sued him for alimony. She was held by the Commissioner.

A Question of Veracity—The Dooley Perjury Case.

The testimony taken before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on the examination of JOHN DOOLEY on a charge of perjury, developed the fact that the accused had made an affidavit before Collector JOHN MCHARG, against Messrs. BROCKWAY, wholesale brewers, charging the latter with having sold him two unstamped barrels of ale. EDWARD MCARDLEY, a book-keeper for Messrs. BROCKWAY, who made the complaint, gave evidence to the effect that the ale was properly stamped at the time it was delivered to the prisoner. B. DENNIS was also called as a witness, and a motion to dismiss the charge was denied.

Stabbing Affray in Brooklyn.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, two young rowdies, whose names are unknown, while intoxicated, entered the bakery of JACOB MALLMAN, at No. 178 Nassau-street, and demanded something to eat. The proprietor ordered them to leave. They refused to do so, and he attempted to force them. Enraged at that, one of of them drew a penknife and stabbed him in the abdomen. He fell, and the assailants kicked him about the head in a frightful manner. They then made good their escape. MALLMAN's life is considered in danger.

The Norwalk Disaster—Seizure of the Steamer.

A libel was filed against the Coney Island steamer *Norwalk*, Capt. WILSON, in the United States District Court, yesterday, by the owners of the schooner *Lady Helen*, which was run into by the former vessel, near Bedloe's Island, one day last week. The suit is brought for the recovery of $8,000, the value of the schooner. It is alleged that the officers of the *Norwalk* are to blame for the collision. The United States Marshal received a manition against the *Norwalk*, which he placed in the hands of one of his assistants for execution.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

Evading the Law by Entering New-Jersey Ports.

Important Meeting of the Commissioners—The Wavelet Case—Jurisdiction of the Commission—The Health Officer Sustained.

The Quarantine Commissioners held an early session yesterday morning in order to hear the appeal from the Health Officer's decision, made by the consignees of the barks *Wavelet* and *Caro*, protesting against the seizure of their vessels. The consignees were represented by Mr. HILL as counsel. The language of the appeal is as follows:

To the Quarantine Commissioners:

Four lighters left Perth Amboy, N. J., yesterday morning, with portions of the cargoes of the barks *Wavelet* and *Caro*—one loaded with coffee, the other with sugar. They cleared at the Custom-house under an entry, transportation in bond, with a clear bill of health, and in charge of an officer of the United States Government. On the way to New-York they were seized by parties claiming to act under the authority of the Quarantine grounds, where they now remain. We are informed and believe that this was done under the directions of Dr. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer, and we desire to appeal therefrom to the Commissioners of Quarantine.

WESTON & GRAY,
E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
Owners of the coffee.
FRANCKE & FISHER,
Owners of the sugar.
S. F. SHORTLAND & BRO.,
Owners of lighters.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1870.

This appeal was served on Dr. CARNOCHAN last Saturday. He then prepared the following answer, which was submitted to the Board at yesterday's meeting:

To the Commissioners of Quarantine:

The undersigned, for a return to the appeal specified in the notice hereto annexed, respectfully submits the following facts:

The bark *Caro* arrived in this port on the 24th of July, 1870, from Havana. Upon her arrival in the Lower Bay, she was boarded and examined by one of my deputies according to law. From such examination it appeared that she had no clean bill of health, and from information then in my possession it appeared that Havana was a port infected with yellow fever and cholera at the time of the departure of the vessel therefrom. The master of the vessel was therefore directed to remain at anchor with her at the Quarantine anchorage until the further orders of the Health Officer. Within a day or two thereafter, the master, in violation of said directions, and without any permission or consent of the Health Officer, weighed anchor with said vessel, and proceeded to Perth Amboy, and there discharged her cargo upon lighters. The sugar mentioned in the notice of appeal, I am informed, is a part of the cargo thus discharged from the vessel. It was removed from the vessel without my permission or consent, and without sufficient opportunity being given me to ascertain the sanitary condition of the vessel. As both came from an infected port I did not deem it compatible with safety to the public health to allow either the vessel or the cargo to proceed to the wharves of New-York or Brooklyn until I had ascertained the sanitary condition of the vessel. Having ascertained that the cargo was being brought to the upper bay, through the Kill Von Kull, I directed that the lighter containing the same should be brought to the Quarantine anchorage for examination. The foregoing are the facts and reasons upon which I acted in bringing the lighter containing the sugar to the Quarantine anchorage. The facts on which I acted in reference to the coffee referred to in the notice of appeal are as follows: On the 2d of August instant, the bark *Wavelet* arrived in this port from Rio Janeiro, and was boarded and examined by one of my deputies in the Lower Bay. From information then in my possession it appeared that yellow fever prevailed in Rio Janeiro at the time of her departure. My deputy, therefore, directed the master to remain with the vessel at Quarantine anchorage until further orders of the Health Officer. Within a day or two thereafter the master, in violation of said direction and without my permission or consent, weighed anchor with said vessel, and proceeded to Perth Amboy, and there discharged her cargo upon lighters, and then came to the City of New-York without any permits from myself or either of my deputies. The coffee mentioned in the notice of appeal, I am informed, is a part of the cargo thus discharged from the vessel. It was discharged without opportunity being afforded me to ascertain the sanitary condition of the vessel, and without either the vessel or cargo being cleansed or fumigated by me. For the reason already assigned in regard to the sugar, I therefore directed the lighter in which it was contained to be brought to the Quarantine anchorage for examination. Upon its arrival there I ascertained that the cargo on the lighter consisted wholly of coffee, in a sound condition, and I therefore immediately allowed it to proceed to its destination.

Respectfully submitted,
J. M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer,
HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, S. I.,
Aug. 15, 1870.

The matter was fully debated by the counsel and members, after which the following resolution was adopted by the Board as a final settlement of the question at issue, and as establishing a precedent or rather an authority by which the Health Officer will, in the future, be guided. The only appeal is probably to the civil Courts:

Resolved, As the judgement of this Board, in the appeal of Messrs. WESTON & GRAY, E. D. MORGAN & CO., FRANCKE & FISHER, and S. F. SHORTLAND & BRO., from the order of the Health Officer, the Health Officer's order is approved.

Resolved, That on evidence that vessels or lighters from any place whatsoever, or of any class whatever, contain merchandise recently from infected vessels or places, in passing through the harbor to New-York, it is the duty of the Health Officer to detain the same for examination, subject to the Quarantine laws of New-York.

Thus the Commissioners sustained their own officer, as might have been expected.

In the afternoon at 2, the regular weekly meeting of the Commission was held. Present—Commissioners SCHELL and BELL and Dr. CARNOCHAN. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. The Counsel of the Board, Mr. HENRY W. JOHNSON, submitted the following important opinion as to the boundary line of quarantine jurisdiction between New-York and New-Jersey, and as to whether a vessel secures exemption from quarantine jurisdiction under the laws of New-York, by entering the Upper Bay of New-York by way of Perth Amboy:

Hon. Richard Schell, President Board of Commissioners of Quarantine:

SIR: I am in receipt of the following resolution passed by your Board on the 9th inst., namely:

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Board be and he is hereby directed to furnish it with his opinion in writing as to whether a vessel arriving in this port from a foreign port can secure exemption from quarantine jurisdiction by going to the port of Perth Amboy and there discharging cargo, and then proceed to New-York or Brooklyn; and also as to what is the boundary line of quarantine jurisdiction between New-York and New-Jersey.

The answer to be given to the second branch of this resolution will serve, to some extent, as an answer to the first, and I will, therefore, consider the second inquiry first. The boundary line of quarantine jurisdiction between the States of New-York and New-Jersey was distinctly defined in an agreement entered into between them in 1834, for the purpose of settling a controversy which had, for some time, existed respecting the territorial boundary and certain questions of jurisdiction between the two States. (Laws of 1834, page 8.) This agreement has ever since remained in full force, and the Quarantine laws of this State must, therefore, be construed with reference to it. Hence, a reference to the terms of this agreement will furnish an answer to the inquiry under consideration. The first article of the agreement defined the territorial boundary between the two States, and was in the following words: "The boundary line between the two States of New-York and New-Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson River opposite the point on the west shore thereof, in the forty-first degree of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the Bay of New-York, of the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey, and of Raritan Bay, to the main sea, except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned." The exceptions referred to in this article relate to quarantine jurisdiction, the regulation of fisheries, the service of criminal process and the rights of property in the land under water. It is only material to the present inquiry to notice that which relates to quarantine jurisdiction. This was defined in the third, fourth, and fifth articles of the agreement. By the third article it was declared that the State of New-York should have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the Bay of New-York, and of and over all the waters of Hudson River lying west of Manhattan Island and to the south of the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and of and over the lands covered by the said waters, to the low-water mark on the westerly or New-Jersey side thereof, subject to certain rights of property and jurisdiction of the State of New-Jersey, among which was the following, as set forth in that article:

"The State of New-Jersey shall have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements made and to be made on the shores of the said State, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock, except that said vessels shall be subject to the Quarantine or Health laws and laws in relation to passengers of the State of New-York which now exist or may hereafter be passed." By the fourth article it was provided that the State of New-York should have exclusive quarantine jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the Kill Von Kull between Staten Island and New-Jersey, to the westernmost end of Shooter's Island; and also over the waters of the Sound from said Island to the mouth of Woodbridge Creek, as to all vessels bound to any port in the State of New-York. By the fifth article it was declared that the State of New-Jersey should have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the Sound between Staten Island and New-Jersey lying south of Woodbridge Creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan Bay lying westward of a line drawn from Prince's Bay light-house to the mouth of Mattewan Creek, subject to the right of property of the State of New-York in the lands under water between the middle of said waters and Staten Island, and subject to the jurisdiction of the said State over the wharves and docks on the shores of Staten Island, and over vessels aground on said shores, or fastened to said docks and wharves; provided, however, that such vessels were to be subject to the Quarantine laws of the State of New-Jersey. From this statement of the provisions of this agreement it will be seen that the territorial boundary between the two States is on a line commencing in the middle of the Hudson River, at the forty-first degree of north latitude, and extending from thence along the middle of said river, the middle of the Bay of New-York, the middle of the Kill Von Kull and Raritan Bay to the main sea, and that the State of New-York has exclusive quarantine jurisdiction over all the waters between the shores of the two States on each side of this line, except that portion of the waters lying south of the mouth of Woodbridge Creek and west of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's Bay, to the mouth of Mattewan Creek, and except that her jurisdiction over the portion of said waters lying between the westernmost end of Shooter's Island and Woodbridge Creek, is confined to vessels bound to some port in the State of New-York. These lines of territorial and quarantine jurisdiction may be easily traced on any map of the harbor, and from an examination of them it will be seen that the eastern boundary line of the quarantine jurisdiction of the State of New-Jersey crosses Raritan Bay in a nearly southerly course from Prince's Bay light-house to the shore of New-Jersey. All the waters of Raritan Bay lying east of this line as well as the waters of the Lower Bay of New-York, are, therefore, within the quarantine jurisdiction of the State of New-York. From the answer above given to the question as to what is the boundary line of quarantine jurisdiction between New-York and New-Jersey, it will be seen that the moment a vessel passes the point of Sandy Hook, when coming in from sea, she enters the waters which are subject to the quarantine jurisdiction of this State. Hence, such a vessel cannot proceed to Perth Amboy from the main sea without passing through these waters. Yet I think it cannot be claimed that, if she is in fact and in good faith bound to that port as her final place of destination, she is bound to stop and submit to the Quarantine laws and regulations of this State. Our laws were not designed to reach vessels of that class any more than were the laws of New-Jersey designed to reach vessels destined for the port of New-York. But if a vessel passes Sandy Hook destined for this port, she cannot secure exemption from the operation of our Quarantine laws by reaching her destination by way of Perth Amboy. The moment she enters the harbor from the main sea she becomes subject to our quarantine jurisdiction. She can throw off this jurisdiction only in one mode, and that is by going again out to sea. This our laws permit her to do before she breaks bulk; but if she does not accept this permission, she must submit to the regulations which that jurisdiction imposes upon her. It is claimed by some that the act of proceeding to Perth Amboy is an acceptance of this permission. That it is a "putting to sea," within the meaning of the statute. Such an interpretation of the law seems to me too absurd to deserve any serious discussion. If it is correct, it necessarily follows that a vessel subject to quarantine under our laws may secure exemption therefrom on entering the harbor, by going direct to Perth Amboy, undergoing an examination by the Health Officer of that port, and then proceeding direct to New-York or Brooklyn. If one vessel can do this, every vessel can, and thus practically the Health Officer of the Port of Perth Amboy would become the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, and the Quarantine laws and regulations of New-Jersey would become the Quarantine laws and regulations of this port. The bare statement of the proposition carries with it its own refutation. It is claimed by some, however, that although the law will not bear such an interpretation, yet that a vessel entering the harbor may secure exemption from our Quarantine laws by going to Perth Amboy, and there "entering" at the Custom-house, and taking a clearance for this port, because, in that case, her last port of departure is not a foreign port, and she is not therefore within the class of vessels which under our laws are subject to quarantine. Such an act would be a palpable evasion of the law, and could not be upheld. If the vessel came from a place which subjected her to quarantine on entering the harbor, her liability to quarantine is fixed the moment she passes Sandy Hook, and she cannot escape it, except in the one mode I have already pointed out. In determining whether she is subject to quarantine the law will look alone to the facts as they existed at the time she first came within our jurisdiction. She cannot change those facts except by "putting to sea," and gaining another port of departure from which she may return under circumstances not rendering her liable to quarantine. I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that no vessel entering the Harbor of New-York subject to quarantine can come to the wharves of New-York or Brooklyn without undergoing examination by the Health Officer here, although she may have gone to Perth Amboy, and have been subjected to an examination by the Health Officer there.

Respectfully, yours,
HENRY W. JOHNSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1870.

The report having been accepted, Dr. BELL said that he regretted that the opinion of the counsel did not cover the question as to the jurisdiction of the Commission over the waters of the East River. He had personally examined the matter, and found that the boundary of New-York Harbor extended to low-water mark on the Long Island shore opposite the Harlem River. It was important to have it publicly known that the jurisdiction of the Commission extended that far.

Dr. CARNOCHAN presented his weekly report. Arrived at the port of New-York:

Brig *Nordhall Brun*, forty-nine days from Rio Janeiro, arrived Aug. 12. Captain, mate and three of the crew were in the hospital at Rio with yellow fever. One of the crew had died.

Bark *Edma Robin*, thirty-seven days from Rio Janeiro. Had no bill of health.

Bark *Western Sea*, nine days from Matanzas, arrived Aug. 13. Discharged her cargo at the port of St. Jago, where three of the crew were in the hospital with yellow fever. Her bill of health from the latter port states that both yellow fever and cholera are prevalent at Matanzas.

Steam-ship *Bienville*, sixteen days from New-Orleans, via Havana; arrived Aug. 14.

Bark *James Welsh*, ten days from Matanzas; arrived Aug. 14.

Bark *Centro de Esportacion*, ten days from Havana; arrived Aug. 14.

Bark *Juanita*, ten days from Havana.

Schooner *Echo*, forty-nine days from Santos; arrived Aug. 15. Eight days at Rio Janeiro before going to Santos, during which time the Captain was attacked with yellow fever, and was taken to the hospital at Santos June 14.

The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

Chess.

The following game was played yesterday between Messrs. E. DELMAR and Capt. MACKENZIE, the latter giving to his opponent the odds of pawn and move.

Remove black K B P from the board.

DELMAR. White.	MACKENZIE. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to Q 3.
2. P to Q 4.	K Kt to B 3.
3. B to Q 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
4. B to K 3.	P to K 4.
5. P to Q 5.	Q Kt to K 2.
6. P to K B 4.	P takes P.
7. B takes P.	Q Kt to Kt 3.
8. Kt to K 2.	B to K Kt 5.
9. Castles.	Q to Q 2.
10. P to K R 3.	B takes Kt.
11. Q takes B.	Castles Q R.
12. B to K R 2.	K to Q Kt.
13. P to Q R 4.	B to K 2.
14. P to Q Kt 4.	Q R to K B.
15. B to Q Kt 5.	Q to Q B.
16. P to Q R 3.	Kt to Q 2.
17. Kt to Q 2.	Kt to K 4.
18. P to Q R 6.	P to Q Kt 3.
19. P to Q B 3.	B to B 3.
20. Q R to Q B.	Q to Q.
21. P to Q B 5.	Q Kt to K 2.
22. Kt to Q B 4.	Kt takes Kt.
23. Q takes Kt.	Kt to K 4.
24. P takes Q P.	P takes P.
25. B takes Kt.	B takes B.
26. R takes R, ch.	R takes R.
27. Q to B 6.	P to Kt 4.
28. R to Q B 2.	P to Kt 5.
39. Q to Q 7.	B to Q 5, ch.
30. K to R.	R, ch.
31. K to R 2.	P, ch.
32. K takes P.	Black announced mate in 4 moves.

The Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

During the two weeks ending on the 15th inst., employment was procured for 824 male and 448 female emigrants, by means of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange. The applicants for work numbered 977 males and 528 females. There were 883 orders for males, and 521 for females received from employers. The average rate of monthly wages was $15 50 for males; for females, $10. Of the number hired, 152 males were employed for mechanical labor, 672 males for agricultural labor, 12 females for skilled labor, and 436 females for unskilled labor.

A Stolen Bond—How a $10,000 Loan was Effected.

Officer GILBERT, of the First Precinct, arrested WILLIAM. G. LAMBERT, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of fraud. When the case came before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs Police Court, Mr. ISAAC. D. REED, Cashier for CONDIT & CO., at No. 78 Broadway, stated that the prisoner had called upon him and asked the favor of a loan of $10,000 for thirty days, and tendered as security an order for a $10,000 United States five-twenty bond, No. 11,140, which he had deposited with the Empire City Insurance Company. Mr. REED agreed to make the loan, and accordingly took one of the firm's checks for $10,000 to the office of the Insurance Company, and tendered the check. As soon as the check had been certified, the Secretary of the Insurance Company gave the bond called for by LAMBERT's order to Mr. REED, and Mr. REED then took it to the United States Treasury in Wall-street, where CHARLES H. PATTERSON, one of the attachés, informed him that the bond was a stolen one, and the Government had stopped payment. This formed the basis of the complaint, and the Magistrates held the accused for examination. Mr. LAMBERT declares that he is entirely innocent in the matter, and will make this apparent when the examination is held.

THE LATE MR. JENKS.

Action of the New-York Bar in Regard to His Death—Remarks of Judge Barnard and Messrs. Bartlett and Vanderpoel—Adjournment of the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, held by Judge BARNARD, after the transaction of some of the business pending before that judicial tribunal, Judges SPENCER and JONES, of the Superior Court, and Judge HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, of the Court of Common Pleas, entered and took their seats upon the bench beside Judge BARNARD. Owing to the fact that this is regarded as vacation in a large number of the courts, most of the prominent members of the Bar of the City are away. The room was, however, nearly filled by lawyers, among whom we noticed Mr. VANDERPOEL, of the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL; Mr. W. O. BARTLETT, Ex-Judge AMASA J. PARKER, of Albany, Mr. JAMES BAKER, Jr., and others.

REMARKS OF W. O. BARTLETT.

In moving an adjournment, Mr. BARTLETT addressed the Court as follows:

If your Honor please, I have come into Court this morning for the performance of a most unexpected—a most painful duty. It is formally to announce to this Court the death of GRENVILLE T. JENKS, the intelligence of which has already cast a gloom over this City, and a deeper gloom over the neighboring City of Brooklyn, where he resided. Mr. JENKS was found dead in his bed at Saratoga Sunday morning last. A friend who occupied the same apartment with him at Congress Hall, on retiring about 1 o'clock, observed Mr. JENKS still awake and in his usual health. When this friend arose in the morning, he found Mr. JENKS quite dead, having passed from time to eternity apparently without a struggle. Mr. JENKS was a great lawyer. His perception was wonderfully quick. His judgment was cool, clear and sound. As an advocate he leaves behind him no superior—a man of extraordinary gifts—a man of genius. And well might the ancients regard the gift of eloquence as divine. His devotion to the interests of his clients was entire and chivalric. The classical literature—for his love and knowledge of which he was distinguished in college—seemed to have imbued his whole character, and to have imparted to it a kind of classic beauty. He was passionately fond of his profession, felt and cherished the old Roman ideas of its duties, its dignity and honor. On one occasion Mr. JENKS was a candidate for a seat on the Supreme Court bench, and although defeated, he ran ahead of his ticket. I may here mention as an illustration of the nobleness of his nature, of his sense of justice and his generous appreciation of a deserving rival, that in one of the very latest letters which I received from him, he spoke in terms of unqualified praise of his successful competitor, and announced his determination, at the next judicial election, to give him his own earnest support. The news of Mr. JENKS' death came so unexpectedly, that I have not yet recovered from the shock, and hardly feel like entering upon an elaborate and careful analysis of his character. It seemed to me, yesterday, as though the very stillness and beauty of the morning, so welcome for its autumnal coolness, served to intensify a sense of our loss; for more even than the sunshine of Heaven does the presence, the companionship, of great spirits like that of JENKS contribute to render this earth of ours cheerful and pleasant and bright. Shutting out therefore, as it were, the light of day and all familiar sounds, I found my heart dwelling in his coffin, beside that great heart of his which had ceased to beat forever. My warm sympathies stretched across the broad Atlantic to that fragile invalid wife, whom he loved and watched over so tenderly. She had reluctantly left him but a few months ago, under the advice of a physician that a sea voyage was requisite to the preservation of her life. God help her in the lightning shock of this overwhelming grief. She will return from a foreign land to find her own house seemingly more foreign in its unlooked-for and terrible desolation. In his own house and among the members of his own family Mr. JENKS was as gentle as a girl; as young in spirit and feeling, as vivacious and playful as his youngest child. Cold and inadequate indeed are the words in which we seek to state the measure of qualities so admirable, of virtues and accomplishments so rare. The burning eloquence of his own lips, now, alas, hushed forever, is needed for such an occasion. For myself I could scarcely contemplate the death of any person with deeper grief, with a keener sense of personal loss. But I should not come into this public place to give expression to my private sorrow if I did not know that I speak the common language of the Bar, and the sentiments of all who knew and appreciated our departed brother. Although Mr. JENKS was a resident of Brooklyn, he had an office in this City, and, as your Honor is aware, he was engaged in many important causes here. The conspicuous and essential part which he bore in the defense of a brother lawyer in the United States Court in this City, a few months ago, resulting in the triumphant vindication of his client, and the ignominious flight of the accuser, is fresh in the memory of all. He is almost as much a loss to this judicial district as to that in which he lived. I fully understand the importance and magnitude of the business of this Court, but I do not conceive that under present circumstances it has any higher duty to perform than to give one day to the contemplation of the worth of the distinguished lawyer who has been removed from its ranks of practitioners. We are, perhaps, too apt to think, amid the pressure and exigencies of professional business, that we can give no moments to reflections upon death and the judgment to come. But how soon in the course of nature it must be when all of us who are standing here now will have been called, as our lamented brother has now been called, not for a day but for all time, from these earthly cares and anxieties. The angel of death bore him away without warning, and with no passport but the consciousness of duty done. I think his sudden death, which has so shocked us, is calculated to freshen and strengthen our faith in the immortality of the soul. For while it is possible for us to realize that he who stood among us but yesterday, so strong and powerful, may have changed his place of abode and form of existence, our minds instinctively reject the idea that his great spirit has been blotted out and has ceased to be. I do now move that this honorable Court adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of GRENVILLE T. JENKS.

REMARKS OF A. J. VANDERPOEL.

Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL seconded the motion. He said: May it please the Court, in rising to second the motion which has been made by our learned brother, I cannot fail to express the justice of the eloquent tribute which has been paid to our departed friend. Only a few days ago it was my pleasure to meet Mr. JENKS in Brooklyn, and to sit with him for an hour, having a social chat after the business of the Court was over. And at that time there was no man among us who seemed stronger and better able to endure the fatigues of hard labor than Mr. JENKS. But a few days before he bade farewell to his wife and one of his children, who have been alluded to, and upon whom the blow which has fallen must come with terrible effect. Mr. JENKS was probably the most prominent man of his age at either the Bar of New-York or Brooklyn. We must remember that he was but forty years of age, and it is only fourteen or fifteen years ago that, I believe, he tried his first case in the Superior Court of this City. He was then associated with Mr. HYDE, one of the best lawyers of his day, destined to be cut off in the prime of life, and perhaps it was owing somewhat to the circumstances of that association that he became so early prominent. In the cause to which I have alluded, Mr. HYDE was expected to take a leading part. But as it frequently happened to him in his ill-health, he had lost his sleep for several nights, and, unexpectedly, Mr. JENKS was required to take the lead and sum up the case. That he did it well, that he discharged his duty well, none of those who have seen him since in his rapid rise, can doubt for a moment. I do not feel called upon to extend these remarks. We all of us feel that in the loss of Mr. JENKS we have lost not only a prominent, able lawyer, an able member of our Bar, but a true friend. No lawyer in distress ever applied to him that was not helped. No client who ever placed his cause in his hands that did not feel that everything that energy, industry and learning could do, would be done. I think it is eminently proper and fit that the motion made by my learned brother should be granted.

REMARKS OF JUDGE BARNARD.

Judge BARNARD then said: I do not know that I can say anything in addition to what has been already so well and ably said by the gentleman who moved and seconded the proposition for the adjournment of the Court. I deem it not inappropriate, however, to mention that at my first acquaintance with Mr. JENKS, formed nine and a half years since, while sitting at Chambers, I was struck with his manner of arguing the case, the courteous manner in which he treated the Court, the gentlemen of the Bar, and the advocate on the other side. From that time my acquaintance had continued to grow in intimacy, and I have had no reason to change the opinion I formed; but on the contrary, I have had reason to become more and more attached to him as he and I grew older. Had he lived, I am satisfied he would have taken a place in the front rank in the State of New-York as a lawyer and advocate. Ending his life at a time when most others are just commencing it, he has left behind him a sufficient track to enable us he leaves to say, that had he lived, he would have been second to none. I will, therefore, direct the Clerk to enter the proceedings and adjournment upon the minutes, so that the records of the Court may bear this mark of respect to a brother who has passed away, who was both talented and good. The Court then adjourned.

Arrangements for the Funeral of Mr. Jenks.

The body of the late GRENVILLE T. JENKS arrived in Brooklyn Monday night, and was removed to his former residence, No. 190 Henry-street. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch church in Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. A telegram was yesterday morning sent to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at his country residence on the Hudson River, requesting him to officiate, and the services will be conducted by him. A meeting took place yesterday morning at the former residence of Mr. JENKS to arrange preliminaries. Mr. BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, and Judges MCCUE, EMOTT and REYNOLDS were present. It was decided that each of those gentlemen should be pall-bearers, and others are to be selected from members of the legal profession.

The Brooklyn Club also held a meeting at the office of Mr. JENKS in this City, at 12 o'clock yesterday, and passed appropriate resolutions. They will meet again in Brooklyn at 10 o'clock this morning to complete their arrangements. The body will most probably be placed in a receiving vault until the wishes of his widow as to the disposition of it can be ascertained. His family have been communicated with by telegraph, and will return from Europe by the first steamer.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Forest City—Another Fine Game in Brooklyn.

The general anticipation in regard to the fine display to be expected from the return game between the Mutual and Forest City Clubs was fully realized yesterday, the contest proving to be one of the most exciting and finely played games of the season, and a well-earned triumph for the New-York club. The attendance was the most numerous seen on the Union Grounds since the Red Stocking matches, fully 6,000 people being within the inclosure. Both nines were out in their full strength, and both appeared to be in fine form for play.

The game was commenced with the Mutuals at the bat, the first inning closing with a lead of 2 to 1 in their favor. In the second inning the Clevelanders went to the van by a score of 3 to 2, and by excellent batting and sharp fielding they managed, by the close of the fifth inning, to lead the score by the totals of 9 to 4. At this period of the contest New-York stock was not quoted at high rates, and it began to look as if the defeat of last July, at Cleveland, was to be duplicated. But the Mutuals began to rally well toward the close, and as the Forest City nine assisted their opponents by some errors in the seventh and eighth innings, the result was that the close of the eighth inning saw the score a tie, 9 to 9, the game now being in a decidedly interesting position.

In the ninth innings the Mutuals added one run to their score, and putting their opponents out for a blank they came in the victors by the totals of 10 to 9, amid the loud applause of the New-Yorkers. The game was marked by some of the finest fielding ever witnessed on the grounds, the out-fielding of the Forest City nine and their base-play being excellent, while their catching behind the bat was splendid. The pitching was very effective, too, the Mutuals only earning 4 runs; in this respect, however, WOLTERS bore off the palm, he being a more troublesome pitcher to the Forest City nine than ZETTLEIN. On the Mutual side, C. MILLS and HATFIELD bore off the palm on the field, and EGGLER and PATTERSON at the bat, WHITE leading on the other side. We append the score:

MUTUAL.	IB.	PO.	A.	FOREST CITY.	IB.	PO.	A.
Hatfield, s. s.	1	1	5	White, c.	3	7	1
Eggler, c. f.	3	1	0	Ward, s. s.	2	0	0
Patterson, l. f.	4	1	0	Pratt, p.	1	1	2
Nelson, 3d b.	2	4	1	Sutton, 3d b.	1	2	4
E. Mills, 1st b.	0	9	0	Carlton, 1st b.	1	7	0
Martin, r. f.	1	0	1	Allison, c. f.	2	3	0
C. Mills, c.	1	9	1	Kimball, 2d b.	0	3	3
Wolters, p	1	1	3	Heuball, l. f.	2	1	0
Swandell, 2d b.	2	1	3	E. White, r. f.	1	3	0
Total	15	27	14	Total	13	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	—10
Forest City	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	—9

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Atlantic Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

No game will be played today, the visitors taking a day's rest.

Census Returns.

The following census returns were made at the United States Marshal's office, yesterday:

Ward.	Dist.	Pop.	Enumerator.
XX	9	4,405	H. Bendley.
VI	1	102	P. Mack.
VI	2	528	P. Mack.
VI	3	2,185	P. Mack.
XII	18	3,945	E. Taff.
XV	11	1,540	E. A. Kleite.
XXII	2	3,047	E. J. Robns.
X	2	3,192	Aug. Hoffman.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
5—The People vs. The Cen. R. R. Co. of N. J.
11—Ernenwein vs. Underhill.
18—Green vs. Champlin.
20—Ernenwein vs. Underhill.
37—Graves vs. Battershall.

Nos.
49—Mer. Loan Warehouse Co. vs. Ashcroft.
85—White vs. Gimbrede.
130—Babcock vs. Beardsley.
131—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the extension of Church-street.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1947—Kaiser vs. Richardson.
1741—Cochran vs. Marston.
1790—Knauff vs. Schmidt.
1805—Talcot vs. Hecht.
1809—Fiegenheim vs. Rosenberg.
1810—Simm vs. Dunn.
1811—Frank vs. Gallagher.

Nos.
1812—Netter vs. Grothwohl.
1804½—Schulz vs. Hupfield.
1805½—Mathews vs. O'Brien.
1808½—Miller vs. Cochran.
1809½—Beebe vs. Benson.
1811½—Coffin vs. Miller.
1814—Sonneberg vs. Schulz.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 16.

By Judge Barnard.

Henry M. Lee *vs.* Darius Clark; motion granted.

Jeannette H. Stuart *vs.* Edward V. Stuart; reference ordered.

Sharer *vs.* Erwin; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

Maria Galinger *vs.* Simon Galinger; report confirmed and decree granted from bed and board.

Gaskin *vs.* Anderson; order granted.

Bowne *vs.* Loveridge; motion granted.

Darling *vs.* Griswold; motion for reference granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* Kirtland; motions granted and judgment ordered.

Hopkins *vs.* Trimble; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* Winkins et al.; report confirmed; $250 allowed.

Dale Manufacturing Company *vs.* Warren; judgment granted.

Ellen Britton *vs.* William G. P. Britton; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 16.

Before Judge Barnard.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A WATCH—ADMITTED TO BAIL.

August Oberlin, a youth aged about eighteen years, was brought before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge from prison on bail was asked by his counsel. From the statement of the latter, and the papers in the case, it appears that the prisoner was committed on the charge of having stolen a watch from a widow lady aged forty-two years. She claims that the youth was in the habit of visiting her, and one day she lent him her watch. Afterward she asked him to marry her, and upon his refusal, charged him with stealing the watch, and caused his arrest. The Court admitted Oberlin to bail in $5,000.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 16.

Before Judge Robinson.

AMENDED DEMURRER—INTERESTING QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Robert Mackie et al. vs. *Henry B. Bunster.*—This is an action on a promissory note, to the complaint in which the defendant interposed a demurrer on the ground that the facts set forth in such complaint did not constitute a cause of action. Plaintiffs' attorneys gave notice of motion for judgment on the frivolousness of the demurrer. Before the expiration of twenty days after the service of the demurrer, and before the day noticed for motion for judgment, defendant's attorneys served an amended demurrer, grounded on a defect of parties. The motion for judgment on the original demurrer came on in accordance with plaintiffs' notice. On the hearing, counsel for defendant took the preliminary objection, that an amended demurrer having been served within twenty days, that disposed of the original demurrer, and the motion, if heard at all, must be heard after notice of application for judgment on the frivolousness of the amended demurrer, which notice had not been given, and the motion could not therefore be heard.

On behalf of the plaintiffs it was urged that on a motion for judgment on the ground of frivolousness of the first demurrer, the Court had a right to consider what weight should be attached to the amended demurrer; and, if such amended demurrer was found to be frivolous, it would not operate as a bar to a motion on the frivolousness of the original demurrer.

Judge ROBINSON held that the amended demurrer, served within twenty days, suspended the original, and in denying the motion for judgment, said: "The right to serve an amended pleading within twenty days after service of the original pleading is conferred by section 172 of the Code, as an absolute right and matter of course, and such amended pleading supersedes all questions that might have arisen on or to the original pleading. The rights of the party so amending are to be governed by the case which his amended pleading presents. The motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of the original demurrer is superseded by the amendment. The plaintiffs' remedy by motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of demurrer, is limited to the case presented by the amended demurrer. The provisions of the Code allow this *locus pœnitentiæ*, by way of amendment, and the privilege thus conferred is not to be abridged by any consideration of, or decision as to the character of the pleading thus amended. The sufficiency of the new pleading is to be tried upon its own merits, so that any decision thereon may be reviewed upon appeal."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 16.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.114⅜
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅜
19,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......110
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108
115,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛
60,000 do......s3.110⅛
500 Georgia St. 7s... 91½
10,000 S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July. 73½
2,000 Lou. St. 6s, n... 68
5,000 Connecticut 6s.100⅜
20,000 U. Pac. 1st M.. 82¼
2,000 T. & W. C. Con. Bds......... 80⅜
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s........ 97
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M............ 81⅝
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 93
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div...... 86
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M....... 85⅛
25 Bank St. of N. Y... 113
100 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 104
200 West. U. Tel....... 34⅝
200 do......... 34½
300 Pac. Mail......... 38⅜
100 do...bet. call. 37⅞
13 Del. & H. Can.....120
110 Adams Ex......... 68⅛
200 Reading R......... 96⅛
200 do.........b3. 96⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H...... 95⅛
300 do.........s3. 95⅛
200 do.........b60. 95⅜
500 do......b.c.b3. 95⅛
400 do......... 95⅜
12,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 91⅛
50,000 do......... 91⅛
1,000 do......... 91⅛
200 do...bet. call. 91
500 Erie Railway...... 23⅛
300 L. S. & M. S...... 92⅝
10 do......... 93⅛
500 do...bet. call. 92⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 85⅛
155 Panama R......... 81
10 do......... 81⅛
200 do......... 81⅛
48 do......... 82
100 C., C., C. & Ind.... 79⅛
27 do......... 79⅛
98 do......... 79⅛
100 Chi. & R. I....... 114⅛
100 do.......s15. 114⅛
100 do......... 114⅛
50 N. J. Cen.......... 102
200 Tol., W. & W....... 51⅛
5 do......... 50
65 do......... 52
25 P., Ft. W. & C. G... 94
200 O. & Miss.......... 33⅞
100 Mor. & Essex....... 89
100 H. & St. Joe. Pf... 113
200 C., C. & I. Cen.... 17⅜
11 Chi. & Alton....... 115⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..111⅛
96,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.110
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..110⅛
5,000 5s, 10-40, R........ 104⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c. 62⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.. 23⅛
6,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s. 111
10,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st. 97
500 Pacific Mail......... 38⅛
20 do......... 38⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.. b. c. 95⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 91
20,000 do...bet. call. 91⅛
100 Reading........b60. 96⅛
500 L. S. & M. So. bet. c. 93
5 N. J. Cent.......... 101⅛
300 Chic. & R. I....... 114⅛
17 Mil. & St. P........ 61⅛
100 do......... 61⅛
200 Tol., Wab. & W.... 51⅛
100 do......... 52
200 Ohio & Miss........ 33⅛
35 Del., Lack. & W... 106
100 do......... 106⅛
100 Col., C. & I. C. b60. 18⅛
200 do......... 18⅛
200 H. & St. J. Pf. bet. c. 113
200 do......... 113⅛

TUESDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The day, although not devoid of interesting battle news from the Continent, has been generally dull in the Wall-street markets. The turn of prices was to firmness in Gold, Exchange, the Public Funds and in the Railway speculation, but the amount of business done was not large in either department. The sales of Gold, which left off last night at 116⅞ ⅌ cent., were at 116⅞@116¾@116⅞@117@117⅛ ⅌ cent. The export demand for the steamers to-morrow is thus far reported at a million of dollars. Both the Cunard and Guion line will take out Gold, and the total cannot yet be ascertained. The continued export demand and the daily sums required to pay Customs, while the Treasury is paying out but trifling amounts for Interest and selling only $1,000,000 per week, contribute to the firmness of the Gold Room as against favorable War news for the Prussian side. The speculation withal, however, is not active.

The foreign Exchanges have been advanced to 109⅜@109½ for 60 days London, while the Sight notes are comparatively easy at 110⅛@110⅜ ⅌ cent. The cause of the change is the reported lower terms of Interest at which 60-day bills can be discounted in London. A further reduction in the Bank of England rate of Interest is rather looked for at the regular weekly meeting of the Court of Directors on Thursday.

Money keeps easy to the Brokers at 5 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on time negotiations. There is some employment on call loan on Railway security.

The Public Funds are ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. firmer on nearly all the 5-20s, and ⅛ higher on 10-40s. A fair business is doing on the basis of 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867.

As noticed for some days past there is a sensible revival in the demand for the Railway bonds, especially the Pacifics bearing 6 ⅌ cent. Interest in Gold, and some of the new Western Bonds, Currency Interest, are coming into notice again, after the depression abroad and stagnation at home produced by the first outburst of the War.

In the New-York and Western Railways there was a little more life today, and prices, in the Afternoon, were firm on New-York Central Stock and Scrip, on Lake Shore, Toledo and Wabash, and Rock Island. The party in Central, Lake Shore and Wabash buy with a good deal of apparent confidence, and it is possible that as they advance prices they may be able to bring the public in as buyers. Such is usually the calculation of the engineers of a rising market, but the question, in this instance, is whether they will be able to create a general buoyancy at the Exchange Board and on the Street at this season of the year. The firmness in the North-west Stocks and the advance in Chicago and Rock Island are owing to the decided improvement in the Railway traffic West of Chicago. The same cause imparts steadiness to the St. Paul Stocks, although these have not been favorites with the Street for some time past.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Monday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅛
American Gold Coin	116⅞	117⅛
Bills on London at sight	110⅝	110⅝
Bonds of Tennessee	61⅛	61⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅜	95⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91¼	91⅝
Reading Railroad	96⅛	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	114½
North-western Common	82⅛	82⅝
North-western Preferred	85⅛	85⅝
Pacific Mail Company	38	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	77⅝	77⅜
St. Paul Common	61	61⅛
Lake Shore	93	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34
New-Jersey Central	101½	101⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	52⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16.

Gold receipts	$696,815 57
Gold payments	39,127 87
Gold balance	68,926,420 49
Currency receipts	652,477 97
Currency payments	218,141 19
Currency balance	13,490,556 54
Customs	666,000 00

And the following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6s c., reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110
6s c., coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 reg.	112⅛	10-40 reg.	104⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	10-40 coup.	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	6s currency	112
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]	62½	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	103
[illegible]	61⅛	Kentucky 6s	98
[illegible]	61	Ill. Canal Bs., '70	100
[illegible]	62½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
[illegible]	83	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
[illegible]	52½	Ill. War Loan	100
[illegible]	39	Ind. 5 ⅌ cent. W. L.	100
[illegible]	35	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78	97
[illegible]	33½	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '83	97
[illegible]	24	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78	99
[illegible]	73	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent. W. L.	100
[illegible]	75	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107⅛
[illegible]	89½	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	107⅛
[illegible]	73	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	106
[illegible]	71	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	106
[illegible]	86	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	106
[illegible]	100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	106
[illegible]	90	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	106
[illegible]	98	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	106
[illegible]	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	101
		N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgage Bonds:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	90⅛
		T., W. & W., c. c. S. F.	80⅛
		Gt. West. 1st, '88	85
		Gt. West. 2d, '93	80
		Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
		Mor. & Es. 1st	100
		Mor. & Es. 2d	93⅛
		Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
		N. J. Cen. 2d	100
		N. J. Cen. new bds.	100
		P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101⅛
		P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	99
		Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97
		Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
		Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
		Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
		Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98
		Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
		Ohio & Miss. Con.	88
		Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	102⅛
		Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90⅛
		Mil. & St. Paul, 1st	85⅛
		Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85⅛
		Mil. & St. Paul 2d	90
		Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	88
		Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	62
		Tol., P. & W., E. D.	92
		N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]	135	Manuf. & Merchants'	100½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Central National	104
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ninth National	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tenth National	126
City	205	Oriental	165
Phenix	107	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	101
Seventh Ward	110	Del. & Hud. Canal	119
State of New-York	113	Canton Co., Balt.	60⅛
American Exchange	112½	Con. Coal. of Md.	26
Chatham	167	West. Union Tel.	34⅛
Hanover	105	Quicksilver Mining	4½
Irving	120	Mariposa Mining	5
Citizens'	130	Mariposa Preferred	9⅛
People's	140	Adams Express	68
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Ex.	13⅛
Market	124	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅛
Nassau	107	American Express	42⅛
Shoe and Leather	168	U. S. Express	44
Importers' & Traders'	152½	Pacific Mail	38⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 16.

Telegraphed by Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102¼
City 6s, New	101⅝	101½
Camden and Amboy	115½	115¾
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58¾
Reading	96⅛	96¼
Lehigh Valley	57¼	57⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37⅛	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Lehigh Navigation	34	Sales.
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 86.25. At the rate of 88.10 they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,800 for July, being an increase of $800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here.

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—principal and interest payable in lawful money—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, (it is not probable this issue will be called in till maturity, as a portion of the Bonds authorized by the Funding Bill bear 5 per cent.,) at 104¼, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4¾ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881, having eleven years to run, at the current rate, 114.50, pay only 4½ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, at 109 pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.
250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
10 20 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co. $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	27	Hops, bales	74
Cotton, bales	15	Leather, sides	362
Eggs, bbls.	304	Resin, bbls.	2,400
Flour, bbls.	20,910	Pork, bbls.	60
Corn-meal, bags	130	Beef, pks.	140
Wheat, bushels	131,718	Butter, pks.	655
Corn, bushels	120,243	Cheese, boxes	4,303
Rye, bushels	9,658	Oil-cake, pks.	298
Oats, bushels	39,800	Starch, boxes	175
Grass-seed, bushels	142	Tobacco, hhds.	219
Beans, bushels	225	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	167
Peas, bushels	7,800	Whisky, bbls.	525
Hemp, bales	6	Wool, bales	791

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—33,029 bushels Wheat, 63 hhds. Tobacco, 30 boxes Tobacco, 40 chests Tea, 8 cks. Sperm-oil, 5 cks. Fish-oil, 4 bbls. Hats, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 6 cases Cotton Cards, 2,465 bbls. Pork, 4,529 bbls. Bread, 4,295 boxes Bread, 112 bbls. Wax.

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—15,221 bushels Wheat, 1,008 bbls. Flour, 15 pks. Axes, 7,978 boxes Cheese, 2 bbls. Bones, 775 bales Cotton, 100 bbls. Pork, 290 bags Coffee, 50 hhds. Tallow.

By the brig *Citizen*, for London—1,049 bbls. Naphtha, 1,000 cases Naphtha, 100 cases Gasoline.

By the ship *Arundel Castle*, for London—232 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 133 boxes Clocks, 16,624 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Maria Clotilde*, for Cork and orders—27,247 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Wexford*, for Cork and orders—1,673 bbls. Naphtha, 1,000 cases Naphtha.

By the bark *Yarmouth*, for Waterford—40,274 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Wanderer*, for Cronstadt—2,820 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *H. G. Bich*, for Oporto—1,684 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Harry*, for Gibraltar—92 hhds. Tobacco, 102 boxes Tobacco, 1,568 bbls. Flour, 13,000 Staves, 150 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Continue in pretty fair request at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive and heavy at 33c.@35c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has shown rather more animation, and prices have been quoted about steady.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request at uniform rates.

CANDLES—Have been selling very slowly within our previous range.

CEMENT—Has been quiet, but about steady in price. Rosendale, $1 80@$1 85 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been inactive at former figures.

COCOA—Has been dull at unchanged quotations.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet at about former prices. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 10,245 bags; sales, 12,807 bags; stock in first hands here, this morning, 80,652 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 119,622 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9½c.@9¾c.; fair cargoes, 10c.@10¼c.; good cargoes, 11c.@11¼c.; prime do., 12c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, 45 and 60 days' credit. Java has been in better request within our range; some sales are represented as having been made, but no particulars have been given. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 19½c.@[illegible]; Maracaibo at 15⅛c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c.@18⅛c.; Rio, 9⅛c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15⅛c.@16c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15⅛c.@17c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	3,000
At Mobile	1,000
At Baltimore	34,970
At New-York	80,652
Grand total, bags	119,622

COTTON—Has been quite dull again today, and prices have been a shade easier, tending downward. Sales have been reported of 1,056 bales for early delivery, including 25 bales to shippers, 966 bales to spinners, and 65 bales to speculators. Also 1,000 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, for October and November, 16⅛c.; 400 bales, do., for August, 17¼c.; 100 bales, do., for October, 16⅝c.; 300 bales do., for October, November and December, 16⅛.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14½	14¾	15
Good Ordinary	16¼	16½	16¾	17
Low Middling	18¼	18½	18¾	19
Middling	19¼	19½	19¾	20
Good Middling	21¼	21½	21¾	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,933
Receipts last week	4,534
Receipts the preceding week	3,567
Receipts since Sept. 1	748,692
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	775
Exports since Sept. 1	424,181
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,585,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	25,000

FEATHERS—Have been very quiet at from 75c.@85c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for all kinds within our previous range,—sellers having the advantage in the instances of Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel.

FLOUR AND MEAL—All grades of State and Western Flour have been very sparingly dealt in since our last, though the offerings of most descriptions have been comparatively liberal, and prices have been quoted off 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., closing very heavily. The export demand has been light, and the home trade inquiry has been confined to job lots, wanted for immediate use. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 25@$5 75; inferior to good Extra State at $5 65@$5 95; good to very choice do. at $6@$6 65; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$5 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 75
Extra State	5 65@ 6 65
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 85@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 20@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 95
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour has been very dull at yielding prices; sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 10 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $7 10@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light demand, ranging from $4 75@$7 35 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales of 365 bbls. Corn-meal continues dull and heavy at $5 25@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 60@$5 85
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 85@ 7 10
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 10@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 15@ 7 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 10
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

FRUIT—There has been a very moderate call for most articles in this line at about steady rates; sales, 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 25@$4 30 ⅌ box, and 100 cases Sardines at 18⅛c. for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been much depressed by the unfavorable advices, and the more liberal offerings of both Spring and Winter. Prices have been quoted off again fully 3c. ⅌ bushel, closing in favor of purchasers. At the reduced figures, a fairly active trade has been reported, mainly for export, though in part for milling, and, to a limited extent, on speculative account. Most of the dealings have been in No. 2 Spring at from $1 18@$1 28 for soft and warm to choice Racine and Milwaukee, closing at $1 26 for fair average sailing vessel grades of Milwaukee; and at $1 15@$1 22½ for Chicago; and in old Amber Western at $1 40 in store, and $1 42 afloat, closing heavily at $1 40, in store. No. 1 Spring has been quite dull at from $1 35@$1 38, as the nominal range. White Wheat has been inactive and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, old crop, at $1 43, chiefly at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 38; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 28 for Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 15@$1 22½ for poor to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 12; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 13; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 06; White Genesee at $1 65; Amber State at $1 40@$1 42; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 55; White Southern at $1 55@$1 65 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been offered more freely at decidedly lower and irregular prices. The demand has been fair for sound loads of Mixed Western, which opened with sales at 90c., and closed with 86c. bid and 88c. asked for good. Sales have been reported since our last of 90,000 bushels at 86c.@90c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing with 86c. bid for prime; $1@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, $1 02@$1 08 for White do., and 83c.@85c. for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very quiet and heavy on the basis of $1 for Western and $1 05@$1 08 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, ⅌ bushel; sales, 3,500 bushels. Barley continues dull at about former rates. Barley-malt continues inactive at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in less demand and quoted rather lower and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 51c.@52½c. for old Mixed Western; 50c.@62c. for inferior to very choice new and old mixed and White State, Jersey and Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 2,408 bbls. Flour and 48,250 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,000 bbls. Flour and 16,624 bushels Wheat for London; 1,568 bbls. Flour and 150 bushels Wheat for Gibraltar; 27,247 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 40,274 bushels Wheat for Waterford.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have attracted rather more attention, and have been quoted steady. Bags, 13¾c., gold, in bond. Bagging, 31c.@31½c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New continues quiet at from 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been moderately dealt in at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally very dull, and quoted weak and nominal in price. Manila, 12c.@12½c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c., gold, ⅌ lb. Sales, 2,500 bales Manila, from store, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in rather better request at about steady rates. Sales, 1,500 Montevideo and 1,000 Tampico on private terms; 500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow at 12½c., gold, and 500 Southern at 15½c.@16½c., currency. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 23¼c.@24¼c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23⅛c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@23⅛c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22¼c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21¼c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18¾c.@19c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 19¼c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hache, 15@16 lbs., 14c.@15.; Curricoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17¼c.@18¼c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@26c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 21c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@25 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—Have been quiet, since our last, within a range of from 10c.@25c., for crops of 1869, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ⅌ lb. The receipts have been 74 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Have been quiet and heavy at $2 20@$2 25, for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request and buoyant in price, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Rough, 28c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@38c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been less sought after at $1 15 for Common, and $1 65@$1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been generally in less request on the basis of previous quotations; Southern Pine, $33@$38; White Pine Box Boards, $24@$29; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $59@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $49@$54; Cherry Boards and Planks, $74@$79; Oak and Ash, $54@$59; Maple and Birch, $34@$39; Black-walnut, $99@$124.

METALS—A very active inquiry has been reported for Ingot Copper, largely on speculative account, at decidedly firmer and advancing prices. Sales 1,000,000 lbs. at 20c.@20½c., closing at 20½c., for Baltimore, and 20½c.@20¾c., closing at 20¾c., for Lake, ⅌ lb. Other kinds of Copper have been quiet, but firm. Pig-iron has been in light demand and depressed in price; sales 300 tons Eglinton Scotch on private terms; 100 tons Glengarnock on private terms, and the current quotations having been $33 50@$34, and 100 tons Gartsherrie at $35 ⅌ ton, with some job lots of American within our former range. Of old double-headed Rails, 100 tons have been placed at $40, gold, ⅌ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been quiet at unaltered figures. Tin has been held with more firmness, on reduced offerings, but has been less active, on the gold basis of 32¼c.@32¾c. for English, 36¼c.@37c. for Straits, and 33⅜c. for Banca; sales 3 tons English at 32½c., gold, ⅌ lb., thirty days' credit, and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne Plates at $7 87½, gold, ⅌ box.

MOLASSES—The demand has been confined to job lots, and prices have been quoted heavy and irregular. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 23c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	32c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less plenty and held quite steadily on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs., but the reported dealings have been unimportant. There were 2,400 bbls. received. Tar has been dull and heavy, with small lots of Wilmington reported as available at $2 90 ⅌ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet on the basis of 39c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; sales, 170 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 80@$7 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$3. Pitch, $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been a limited trade reported in nearly all descriptions at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 33@$1 37; Unbleached Sperm at $1 40@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil at 93c.@98c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40; Menhaden at 40c.@42½c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c., Extra Refined Seal at 85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c., ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been less active today. The export demand has fallen off materially. The offerings of Oil have been more liberal. Prices opened more firmly, but closed weak and in favor of buyers, particularly for Refined....Crude has been less sought after on the basis of 12c. in bulk, with sales reported of equal to 1,600 bbls., for early delivery, at the quoted rate, and 16c.@16¼c., in shipping order, ⅌ gallon. At the Creek there were further sales of equal to 10,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, reported on the basis of $2 90 on the Upper Road, mostly for the next sixty days' delivery. Refined Oil has been quite moderately dealt in, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported here of 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, within a range of from 24½c.@25c., closing at about 24½c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for delivery on the 20th inst., at 25c.; 4,500 bbls. do., August, at 23¾c.@24¼c., closing at about 23¾c.; 3,000 bbls. do., September to November, at about 24c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., December delivery, at 24c. ⅌ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,820 bbls. for Cronstadt, and 1,684 bbls. for Oporto. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request, within a range of from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in less demand at about 9c.@9¼c., in shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon. The export clearances include 1,673 bbls. and 1,000 cases for Cork and orders; and 1,049 bbls. and 1,100 cases for London.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, since our last, and nearly nominal in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 325 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 25, chiefly at $29 for Western Mess; $30 50@$32 50 for Prime Mess, the latter for prime brands, and the former for repacked lots; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29@$29 25 for Thin Mess; $29@$29 25 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. Western Mess, for forward delivery, including seller October at $29 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats have been in light demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 110 pks. at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ⅌ lb. Bacon continues very quiet at about 15½c.@15¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ⅌ lb. Sales, 50 pks. Lard has been quiet at less buoyant prices for prompt delivery, but at rather steadier figures for forward delivery. Sales since our last, of 350 tcs. and bbls. at 15¼c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. for City, and 16⅛c.@16½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, at 16⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in slack request at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 90 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quite dull at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$41 50 for new ice-cured Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter has been quite moderately inquired for, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 655 pks. Cheese has been slow of sale as a rule at from 4c.@14c., as the extreme for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 4,303 boxes. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	35@36
State firkins, light colored, ⅌ lb.	32@34
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb.	35@36
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ⅌ lb.	30@34
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ⅌ lb.	32@34
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30@40
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ⅌ lb.	15@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	13½@14
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	9 @11
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	4 @ 8
State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	12 @13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb.	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12 @13
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been quiet at less buoyant prices; sales 70 tcs. Carolina at $9, currency; 350 bags Rangoon, free, at $7 25, currency, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been held with increasing firmness, on lighter offerings, but has been without activity.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull today at unchanged rates.

SHELLAC—Sales, 172 cases English second at 25c., gold, in bond.

SKINS—Have been less sought after, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@35c.; Bolivar 30c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 38c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency; Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 50c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Continues in fair jobbing request, including Castile at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6¼c., ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in light demand at former prices.

SUGARS—There has been rather more movement reported in Raw, but at a fraction lower prices, the market closing heavily. Sales 1,316 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9c.@12½c., and 2,185 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Included in the sales were 645 hhds. and 1,140 boxes, disposed of some days since but not made public until today. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10¼c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in very limited demand at 11¼c.@12⅜c., as extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their refined Sugars at ¼c. ⅌ lb. lower, as follows: Best crushed, granulated and ground Sugar, 13¼c.; white A, 13c., and yellow C, 12½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 140,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for inferior to choice, chiefly at 9¾c. for prime; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@15½c.; 32,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at about previous figures, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry has been reported for Kentucky, of which 340 hhds. have been sold at from 6½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet but steady; sales 200 cases 1868 Connecticut Fillers and Seconds at 23c., and 150 cases various growths at from 6c.@25c., ⅌ lb. Havana has been inactive; 150 bales changed hands at from 90c.@$1 05 ⅌ lb. We quote: Kentucky Frosted Lugs, 6¼c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Sound do., 7¾c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8⅞c.@10¼c.; Medium do., 9⅞c.@11¾c.; Good do., 10c.@12½c.; Fine do., 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12½c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for Old, 30c.@40c. for New; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New-York State—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; Average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 18c.@25c. for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 18c.@35c. for New. Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New; Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 15c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05; Yara—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 07, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Common and medium, 18c.@31c.; good and fine, 22c.@26c.; bright work, common and medium, 27c.@32c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and irregular. Sales 280 bbls. at 96½c.@98c., chiefly at 97c. ⅌ gallon. Receipts 525 bbls.

WOOL—The inquiry is reviving again, and though buyers are not very willing to pay asking rates, desirable lots bring full prices. Holders are not eager to sell, as they seem hopeful of even a more satisfactory market later on.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@46
Common and ¼ blood fleece	42@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	
Extra and XX fleece	55@58
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@51
Common and ¼ blood fleece	44@47
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Common and ¼ blood fleece	42@44
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@42
Unwashed fleeces	30@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, middle to fine	20@30
Common fleece	17@19
Common fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	24@29
Unwashed white fleece	20@22
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@33
Spring Clip, A 1	28@33
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	23@27
Spring Clip, S	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A B	21@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	18@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, super	30@40
Pulled, low	30@37
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	34@37
Southern limed pulled	34@37
Tub Washed	47@52
And for Foreign Wool.	
Cape of Good Hope	28@32
Mexican	16@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	26@30
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	25@28

FREIGHTS—There has been unusual dullness in the general market today, and a further decline has been noted in steamer rates on grain for British ports. For Liverpool, there were taken 38,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel, and 5,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton; also, an American bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at about 5s. ⅌ bbl. For London, a British bark of about 600 tons capacity, with Oil-cake, at 25s. ⅌ ton. For Continental ports, a bark with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, and another with about 2,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, July 7, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—13.

The minutes of meetings held June fourteen, twenty-three and thirty were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—
That permission be given to J. H. Snyder to place an ornamental lamp and lamp-post on the north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Plunkitt—
Fixing salary of Office Messenger in office of the Clerk of the Common Council.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—
To fill in low and sunken lots on south side of Sixty-second-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Boulevard.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—
To place a free drinking hydrant on west side of Eleventh-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Welch—
To pave Essex Market-place, from Ludlow to Essex-street, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reilly—
To pave One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, with New-York Improved Nicolson pavement.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Welch—
To pave Clinton-street, from Grand to Houston-street, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from Edward Brucks, tendering his resignation as a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, by Alderman Schlichting, resolution appointing William Van Valkenburg in his place.
Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement Dominick-street, from Clarke to Hudson-street, and Varick-street, from Franklin to Carmine; Vandam, from Macdougal to Greenwich; Broome-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and Forty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to East River; to place free drinking hydrant south-east corner Tenth-street and Avenue B; to place and light a street-lamp opposite number six Bowery; to place gas-lamp in front of hall of Saint Gabriel's Church, Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues; to remove lamp-posts on Second-avenue, between Third and Fourteenth streets, to edge of curb; to place Crimin's patent gas-burner and reflector on each of the public gas-lamps; to flag sidewalks in front of number three hundred and twenty to three hundred and twenty-eight Rivington-street; to flag sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; to flag sidewalk on north side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; to relay both crosswalks across Ninth-avenue, at intersection of Forty-seventh-street; to build sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from First-avenue to Harlem River; to regulate, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-first to One Hundred and Sixth-street; to fence in vacant lots on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and on north-west corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue; directing the compilation of the Manual of the Corporation for one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
Which were severally adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Mitchell, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Woltman, Welch—13.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, July 7, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Reilly, Littlefield, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—15.

The minutes of meeting held June twenty-seven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—
Of the Church of the Resurrection to be paid two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents to reimburse said Church for moneys paid for taxes and Croton rents, and resolution to donate said amount to said Church
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—
Of property-owners on Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, for Belgian pavement in that part of said street, and resolution in accordance therewith.
Which was laid over.

By the same—
Of property-owners on Fifty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, for Belgian pavement in that portion of said street, and resolution in accordance therewith.
Which was laid over.

By the same—
Of property-owners on Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, to have that portion of said street regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, and resolution in accordance therewith.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Costello—
To flag both sides of Twelfth-street, from Avenue B to Avenue D.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Garry—
To place a free drinking-hydrant on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McDonald—
To pay James O'Connell two hundred and eighty-nine dollars for sinking a well, corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth-street and King's Bridge Road.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—
To place a fire hydrant on the north-west corner of Elm and Leonard streets.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—
To lay a cross-walk across West Fortieth-street, opposite the Second German Methodist Episcopal Church.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—
To change the name of Laurens-street to South Fifth-avenue.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—
To flag in front of numbers sixty-four and sixty-six King-street.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Littlefield—
To place and light a street-lamp in front of "Station E," number four hundred and sixty-five Eighth-avenue.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—
To place and light a street-lamp in front of number three hundred and eleven West Forty-eighth-street.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—
To lay Belgian pavement in Sheriff-street, between Grand and Broome streets.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—
To lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Fifth avenues.
Which was laid over.

By the same—
To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Which was laid over.

By the same—
To regulate, &c., Sixtieth-street, from First-avenue to East River.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—
To place and light a street-lamp in front of number one hundred and two Bleecker-street.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—
To permit Abraham Michelbacher to erect a bay window on house north-east corner of Seventy-first-street and Lexington-avenue.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Assistant Alderman O'Brien—
Appointing John Tracy Langdon a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Thomas M. Murray, who has failed to qualify.
Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—
To permit Nicholas Synnoth to place a watering-trough on the north-east corner of Forty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.
Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—
Reappointing John A. Healy a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—
To permit William Finly to place a watering-trough in front of number seven hundred and ninety-eight Ninth-avenue.
Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Costello—
Requesting the Board of Aldermen to return resolution for laying Belgian pavement in Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Fifth avenues.
Which was adopted.

REPORT.

Of Committee on Revision of the Rules and Orders of the Board, with draft for a code of Rules for the government of the proceedings of the Board.
Which was accepted and adopted.

INVITATION.

From the Cornelius Van Cott Association, to attend their annual picnic at Alderney Park on the 11th inst.
Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, Authorizing and directing the Controller to issue the further sum of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund; to permit the directors of the Abingdon-square Savings Bank to place and light two gas-lamps in front of their bank, number twenty-three Abingdon-square; appointing Louis Silberoad a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Henry R. Mott, who has failed to qualify; also, James Oscar Berthoff, vice Charles J. McDermott, resigned; and to amend all resolutions and ordinances of the Common Council wherever flagging sidewalks is limited to a space four feet wide, which are now in the Department of Public Works, and for which no contracts have been entered into, by striking out the words "four feet wide through the centre thereof," wherever they occur in each of such resolutions and ordinances.
Which were severally concurred in.

An ordinance to place the free floating baths under the control and Government of the Department of Public Works.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, appointing Brewster Kissam a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Thomas Kanady, who has failed to qualify.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Resolutions, Giving permission to connect premises number four hundred and nineteen West Forty-seventh-street with the sewer in said street, that connects with the sewer in Tenth-avenue; to permit William Carroll to place a watering-trough on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue; also, James Healy, same, north-west corner Chambers and Cherry streets; to permit Peter Eagan, Junior, to place and keep an ornamental lamp on the lamp-post on the corner intersected by the northerly side of Canal and the westerly side of Wooster street; and directing the Clerks of each Board of the Common Council to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with the necessary stationery, maps, books, &c.
Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, Directing the Clerk of the Common Council to furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge.
Amended so as to provide that the Clerk of each Board shall perform such duty for the members of the Board of which he is Clerk, and then laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the following matters: Laurens-street opening; Lexington-avenue paving.
Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 11, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 15 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Aldermen Charlock, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Welch, Woltman—11.

The minutes of the meeting held July seven, were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—
Of the Church of the Redeemer, with resolution that a lease of ninety-nine years be granted to them of the eight lots extending one hundred feet on Fourth-avenue, and two hundred feet on Eighty-second-street; and that a similar lease be granted to the Sisters of St. Mary of the four lots extending one hundred feet on Fourth-avenue and one hundred feet on Eighty-first-street.
Referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

Of property-owners on One hundred and twenty-fifth-street, from First to Ninth-avenue, to have said street paved with Metropolitan Wood Pavement, at a cost of five dollars per yard.
Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

By Alderman Plunkitt—
Of property-owners on Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with resolution that lamp-posts be set and street lamps lighted in said street.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cuddy—
To appoint E. A. Fuertes a City Surveyor.
Which was adopted.

By the President—
To permit H. A. Purdy to place an ornamental lamp on lamp-post standing on south-west corner of Park-row and Beekman-street.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Welch—
To except that portion of Ludlow-street included between Grand and Broome streets from provisions of resolution for paving said Ludlow-street with Belgian pavement, from Canal to Houston-street, approved by the Mayor, February twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Welch—
To remove lamp-post and lamp now standing opposite number one hundred and thirty-one to number one hundred and thirty Chrystie-street.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—
To pave Houston-street, from Broadway to West-street, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the M. T. Brennan Democratic Benevolent Association Number One, of the Seventh Ward, to attend their annual picnic at East River Park on the twenty-sixth instant.
Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To re-appoint Joshua A. Healy a Commissioner of Deeds, and to appoint John Tracey Langan a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Thomas M. Murray, failed to qualify.
Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Resolutions, To permit Nicholas Synnot to erect watering-trough on north-east corner of Forty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, and to permit William Finlay to erect watering-trough in front of number seven hundred and ninety-eight Ninth-avenue; requesting Board of Aldermen to return to this Board resolution for laying Belgian pavement in Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fifth-avenue.
Which were adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor relative to dividing the City into convenient election districts.
Received and ordered to be printed in document form.

On motion, the subject matter of said message was referred to a joint Special Committee of five members of each Board.

And the President appointed as such Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen—Aldermen Woltman, Reilly, Irving, Hart, Welch.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Hart—
That the Board of Assistant Aldermen be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Public Works to attach to each of the public lamps one of Cremin's reflectors.
Which was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioners of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessments in the matter of Laurens-street opening; Lexington-avenue opening; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street opening, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; One Hundred and Eleventh-street opening; Madison-avenue extension, and St. Nicholas-avenue.
Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Irving—
Whereas, Intelligence of the death of Ex-Alderman Florence Scannell has been received by this Board: and

Whereas, As the representative of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District of this City, chosen by the people to that high office, it is fitting that appropriate action should be taken by this Board to pay a proper meed of respect for his memory, and to condole with his afflicted family and friends in their bereavement; be it therefore

Resolved, That, as an evidence of sorrow for the death and respect for the memory of the deceased, this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that the flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings be displayed at half-mast on the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the Chamber of the Board be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above, and make such other arrangements as in their opinion may be best calculated to testify sorrow for the death and respect for the memory of the deceased; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be appropriately engrossed and framed, and transmitted, on behalf of the Common Council of this City, to the family of the deceased.
Which was adopted.

The President named as such Special Committee, on the part of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Irving, Woltman, O'Neill, Dimond, and Mitchell.

As a further mark of respect to the deceased the Board then adjourned until Thursday, twenty-first inst., at two o'clock P. M.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy—19.

The minutes of meeting held July ninth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman McDonald—
Of owners and occupants of premises in the vicinity of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, that a public hydrant be placed on the north-east corner of said two streets, and resolution in accordance therewith.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Odell—
Of property owners along West Fifty-fifth-street, to have said street paved with "Degolyer" or "Improved Nicolson pavement," "Robbins' process," between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and resolution in accordance therewith.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—
Of property holders along East Forty-sixth-street, to have said street paved with the "Degolyer" or "Improved Nicolson pavement," "Robbins' process," between First and Second avenues, and resolution in accordance therewith.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—
Of property-holders along Forty-sixth-street, to have said street paved with the "Degolyer" or "Improved Nicolson Pavement," "Robbins' Process," between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and resolution in accordance therewith.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Brien—
Of property-holders along East Forty-fourth-street, to have said street paved with the "Degolyer" or "Improved Nicolson Pavement," "Robbins' Process," between Third and Lexington avenues, and resolution in accordance therewith.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Garry—
To flag sidewalk in front of numbers two hundred and forty-four, two hundred and forty-six and two hundred and forty-eight Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Littlefield—
To place and light two street lamps in front of Public School number twenty-seven, in West Thirty-seventh-street.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Brien—
To widen sidewalks of Eighty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, and permit owners to inclose court-yards.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, appointing E. A. Fuertes a City Surveyor, and excepting that portion of Ludlow-street between Grand and Broome streets from provisions of resolution for laying Belgian pavement in Ludlow-street, between Canal and Houston streets.
Which were concurred in.

Resolution, To permit H. A. Purdy to place and keep an ornamental lamp and lamp-post now standing on the south-west corner of Park-row and Beekman-street.
Which was laid over.

Message from the Mayor relative to dividing the City into convenient election districts.
By Board of Aldermen referred to a joint special committee of five members of each Board.
Concurred in, and Assistant Aldermen Robinson, O'Brien, Mulligan, Feitner and Terence Duffy appointed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To lay a cross-walk from the north-west corner of Hudson and Chambers street to the south-west corner of College-place and Chambers-street; to remove sheds now over Canal-street side of Clinton Market, and construct sewer for said market, to connect with sewer in Canal-street; to place and light a gas lamp on the north-west corner of Attorney and Delancey streets; also, same in front of No. 188 Bleecker-street; to place a public drinking hydrant on the south-west corner of Mcdougal and Bleecker streets, and to procure official badges for members of the Common Council.
Which were severally adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy—19.

Resolution, To attach one of "Cremin's Patent Champion Gas-Burners," and new and improved "Patent Street-Lamp Reflectors" to each of the public gas-lamps in the streets and public places in the City, provided the expense shall not exceed fifteen dollars for each lamp.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy—17.
Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pecher, Costello—2.

Resolutions, To place and light a street-lamp in front of number four hundred and sixty-five Eighth-avenue; also, same, number one hundred and two Bleecker-street; to remove and replace lamp-posts now standing on Second-avenue, between Third and Fourteenth streets; to donate two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents to the Church of the Resurrection, to pay taxes and Croton rents; to permit premises number four hundred and nineteen West Forty-seventh-street to be connected with sewer in Tenth-avenue; and to donate seven hundred and sixty-five dollars to the Church of the Epiphany to pay assessments.
Which were severally adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy—18.

Resolution, To pay James O'Connell two hundred and eighty-nine dollars for sinking well corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth-street and Kingsbridge road.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy—17.
Negative—Assistant Alderman Pecher—1.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Ex-Alderman Scannell.
Which were unanimously concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 18, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

No member answering to his name on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next the twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, July 21—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members: Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—12.

The minutes of meeting held July eleventh were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—
Of owners and occupants of property in Walker-street, between Broadway and Centre-street, to have said street repaved.
Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

By Alderman Hart—
Of Charles F. Livermore, executor, with resolution, that permission be given to Charles F. Livermore, executor of Sarah B. Hull, to construct bay-windows on first story of house on north-east corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cuddy—
Of Louis J. Jourdan, with resolution, that permission be given to Louis J. Jourdan to place gas-lamp post and ornamental lamp in front of number seven hundred and forty-five Broadway.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Neill—
Of Patrick Coyle, with resolution, that permission be given to Patrick Coyle to keep watering-trough on north-east corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Third-avenue.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Plunkitt—
Of property owners on Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, with resolution, that Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement and the sidewalks flagged.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hart—
To pave Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—
To pave Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Neill—
To curb, gutter and flag opposite number eight hundred and forty-seven Second avenue.
Which was laid over.

By the President—
An ordinance to further amend chapter three, article five, section sixty, Revised Ordinances one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the fees of the Collector of City Revenue.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Irving—
To appoint an Assistant Engrossing Clerk for the Board of Aldermen.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Neill—
To permit John Burns to keep watering-trough opposite number eight hundred and fifty-seven Second-avenue.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cuddy—
Directing Clerk of the Common Council to communicate to the Board all maps of sewerage and drainage districts now filed in his office, or which hereafter may be filed.
Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, returning without his approval, resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to attach to each of the public lamps one of Cremin's patent gas-burners and reflectors, as follows:

The Mayor respectfully returns, without his approval, the resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to procure and attach one of Cremin's patent champion gas-burners, and also one of Cremin's new and improved patent street-lamp reflectors, to each of the public gas-lamps in the streets, lanes, alleys, highways, and public places within the Corporation limits of the City of New-York, and providing that the expense shall not exceed fifteen dollars for each lamp. The Mayor has been unable to discover anybody from whom, or any document from which he can obtain some light regarding the merits or demerits of the measure, and especially whether the burners will consume more or less gas, at a higher or a diminished rate for consumption. The Mayor can only hope that reflection will, at your hands, sanction this veto upon grounds of public policy, as well as upon the legal considerations submitted.

The Mayor could not sanction by his approval a measure about which he is in profound ignorance. Conceding, however, that the subject-matter relates to a meritorious invention, the Mayor objects, also, to the resolution, because the age seems far in advance of such secondary appliances for the aid of street lights. The Commissioner of Public Works has been already authorized to make new arrangements, in his own discretion, with gas companies, for lighting the public streets. There is, for instance, a new company in existence for the production of oxygen gas. It has works at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River. Any one of the oxygen lamps on exhibition is equal in power of radiating light to three of the present lamps. There are also other inventions for obtaining high orders of illuminating power. A new gas company has recently been incorporated, and is seeking City service.

If the Corporation is to incur new expense in the way of light for public enjoyment and protection, let us spend money to obtain increased light itself, rather than light produced by the artificial reflection at a high expense, as contemplated by this measure. It has often seemed to the Mayor that the poor quality of light from street-lamps (and especially those below Canal-street) is due to the poverty in its manufacture. Besides, the very keeping in repair of the reflectors would be no inconsiderable item of expense.

But there is also a legal objection to the approval of this resolution. Section one hundred and one, chapter one hundred and thirty-seven, of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, says:

"No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense."

The object of the resolution before the Mayor is to authorize the Department of Public Works to incur the expense in question. And although the foregoing section does not contain an express prohibition upon the Common Council authorizing the expenditure, there is an implied one. There is no appropriation covering this expense. It would, therefore, seem idle to authorize the Department of Public Works to incur an expense which it is impossible for it to utilize, because there is no money. Should answer be made, "but if the resolution is practically nugatory, then there is no harm in passing it," the Mayor's reply would be that the effect upon tax-payers of promising to spend large sums is sometimes as bad as actually paying away the money. Then, again, why consume time in passing resultless resolutions!

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, and directed to be entered in the minutes, and published in two or more of the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To lay crosswalk from north-west corner of Hudson and Chambers streets, to south-west corner of College-place and Chambers-street. Directing Commissioner of Public Works to remove shed from sidewalk on Canal-street side of Clinton Market, and to construct sewer for accommodation of business at said market, to connect with main sewer in Canal-street. To place gas lamp-post and lamp north-west corner of Attorney and Delancey-streets. To place and light a gas-lamp in front of number one hundred and eighty-eight Bleecker-street. To place and light a lamp in front of Station E, New-York Post-office, number four hundred and sixty-five Eighth-avenue, and in front of number one hundred and two Bleecker-street; to place a public drinking hydrant on south-west corner of Macdougal and Bleecker streets; directing the Clerk of each Board to procure and furnish each member of the Board of which he is Clerk with a suitable badge or insignia and staff of office; to donate two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents to the Church of the Resurrection, in Thirty-fifth-street, to pay taxes, and seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-one cents to the Church of the Epiphany, to pay for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in front of its property; to pay James O'Connell two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, to reimburse him for sinking a well corner One Hundred and Eighty-fourth-street and Kingsbridge road.
Which were severally laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Thursday, August four, at two o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Joseph Jefferson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Bangs, Miss Moore, Mme. Ponisi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The war reports received are contradictory and uncertain in reference to the recent events before Metz. The official dispatches from Berlin are to the effect that the Prussian troops were most successful in their movements. From their sources the following particulars are given in regard to the second fight before Metz on Monday: The French forces were attacked in force by the First and Seventh Prussian Army Corps under the walls of Metz, and driven within the city with a loss of 4,000 men. The conflict was a bloody one. In the afternoon of the same day, a grand reconnoisance, headed by the Prussian King in person, was maintained for some hours without opposition, within the lines of French defenses. A dispatch, received in Paris from the Sub-Prefect of Verdun, represents that the Prussians were completely defeated in the fight and met with a loss of 40,000 men. The dispatch is given to the public, but is not verified from official sources. The capture by Bavarian troops of Fortress Marsal, a small town near Nancy, is reported. A body of German cavalry has been seen near Commercy, marching toward Bar le Duc. The Prussian force near Strasbourg, it is again said, is not a formidable one. Important news from the city was received in Paris, yesterday, but not made public. Bitsche still holds out. It is now feared that MCMAHON's corps is entirely cut off from the main body of the French Army. The Bishop of Luxembourg and several clergymen have left Paris for the front, to administer consolation to the dying. EDMOND ABOUT has been heard from. He is alive and well. The Paris *Moniteur* of yesterday states that in the battle before Metz on Sunday, two Prussian regiments were completely annihilated. The *Patrie* says that Marshal BAZAINE is in communication with the camp at Chalons. An order of the day, issued by Marshal MCMAHON, is published, but when or where is not stated. In it he says that in the battle of the 6th inst. the French force of 35,000 men were opposed to 140,000 of the enemy, and that although the day was lost owing to being so greatly out-numbered, the troops of France fought nobly. We print, also, in our dispatches, a letter from Gen. BOCHER, commanding the Zouaves in MCMAHON's division. A full description of the battle is given, and from the account it would seem that the French losses were fearful. The Paris *Presse* contains a detailed statement of the supposed Prussian movements since the defeat of MCMAHON, and of the events which have led to the recent battles before Metz.

Seventy-five arrests have been made of parties implicated in the recent riots in the Boulevard Villette in Paris. A Council of War to act on the cases of the rioters met yesterday. The proceedings in the Corps Legislatif yesterday were exciting. During the session the Minister of War, Count PALIKAO, stated that although he had no official dispatches from the front, he was reliably informed that the Prussians had received a severe check, and were retiring toward Commercy. He also stated that Marshal BAZAINE was the only true Commander-in-Chief. It is thought in London that the Corps Legislatif is inclining to create a Provisional Government. A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Paris, says that the French Chambers are unworthy of public respect, and that the members having been elected by coercion and fraud, they cannot be trusted as a committee of public safety. It is now said in London that EUGENIE and the Prince Imperial are certainly in Paris. The Paris *Gaulois* is astonished that a dispatch received from the seat of war was signed "NAPOLEON" only. It was countersigned "BAZAINE," the journal adds, but the latter name was suppressed in the publication of the news. The Paris Press all maintain a confident tone as to the final result of the war, and are inclined to regard the conflict as but just begun. Full extracts from the *Moniteur du Soir* and *Constitutionnel* are given in the dispatches received.

Dispatches received in London from Prussia are full of triumph, and an early close of the war is predicted. A document is being circulated in Prussia ascribed to BISMARCK, in which he declines territorial aggrandizement as a result of the hostilities. The London *Times* rejoices at the French reverses. Experiments made with the *mitrailleuse* at Shoeburyness show that at close range it is a destructive instrument, but those in charge of it are liable to be annihilated by artillery before it can be made effective. The British Admiralty have refused permission to surgeons in the naval service to volunteer for the relief of the German wounded. An interesting account of the disturbances at Lyons, which occurred on Monday, is given in our dispatches. The originator of the trouble was an old notary named LENTILLON. During the riot one policeman was killed and five or six wounded. Order was finally restored. The commander at Lyons has issued a proclamation warning the people against future demonstrations. The cities of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient and Rochefort, as well as the Province of Algeria, have been declared under martial law. Baron VON BEUST, of Austria, publicly denies having attempted to act the part of a mediator between France and Prussia. The Swiss Corps of Observation has been disbanded. A dispatch from Madrid contradicts the report that Prussia has been seeking an alliance with Spain.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Only a portion of the cargo of the steamship *Pennsylvania* was destroyed by fire....A strike among the iron miners at Dysart, Scotland, is reported....The *Daily News* eulogizes Mr. MOTLEY....Labor demonstrations continue to take place in different parts of Spain....A Southerner, by the name of BEARDSLEY, tried to kill an Essex Magistrate. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the act....From further particulars as to the assault on Judge MCCUNN, it appears that he escaped without any personal injury....The Austrian Ambassador has left St. Petersburg....The English fleet has left the coast of Spain.

GENERAL.

A defect has been discovered in a portion of the Panama and West India Cable already laid.

News comes from San Francisco of the destruction by fire of the village where the New-Almaden quicksilver mine is situated.

The North German bark *Herman* has sailed from Portland, Oregon, for Great Britain.

Six new delegates reported at the Labor Congress held in Cincinnati. The Treasurer's report was also submitted to the Convention. After a stormy time, one of the colored delegates, Mr. LANGSTON, was admitted by a vote of 49 yeas to 23 nays.

A dispatch from Washington states that Acting Commissioner DOUGLAS has decided that the Cherokee manufacturers of tobacco must pay the duty and affix stamps, as do other manufacturers.

A communication in the Utica *Herald*, of today, states that an asteroid was discovered on the 15th inst., and its motion determined on the following night, from the Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

A Miss GREEN, of Ohio, has the honor of being the first female compositor employed by the Government.

Reports from Lieut.-Commander RICARD, of the *Saginaw*, superintending the deepening of the channel to the harbor of the Midway Islands, set forth that the $50,000 appropriated by Congress will not be sufficient; that the harbor, in his opinion, after it is entered, will not be a good one for large ships, and that $175,000, and three or four years of steady work, will be necessary to complete the work.

The President reached Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, and left in the evening for Long Branch, by way of Pittsburg.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR, according to a Charleston dispatch, has published a letter announcing his adhesion to the Republican Party of South Carolina. He says for years to come that party must control the State, and opposition to it will only perpetuate and increase existing evils.

The members of the Illinois Press Association are about to pay a visit to Monteal.

The Georgia State Agricultural Convention met at Atlanta yesterday, and adopted a constitution.

The Cuban Gen. RYAN arrived at Key West on the 6th inst., and made a speech claiming that the Spaniards had been defeated twenty-three three during the previous month.

Dr. LEONARD MARSH, for fifteen years a Professor in the University of Vermont, died yesterday morning.

The Democratic State Convention of Georgia meets today at Atlanta.

The funeral of the late Admiral FARRAGUT takes place today at Portsmouth, N. H.

The German vessels in this port hoisted their flags yesterday, and the Bremen steamers fired salutes at sunrise, noon and sunset on account of the war news from the German Army.

It is reported that the house in Twenty-third-street, in which the murder of Mr. NATHAN was committed, has been sold for the sum of $70,000. Mr. CHARLES A. RANSOM, it is further said, is the purchaser.

The Supreme Court Chambers, Judge G. G. BARNARD presiding, adjourned yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late GRENVILLE T. JENKS, Esq., of Brooklyn. Brief remarks were made by Mr. W. O. BARTLETT, Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, and Judge BARNARD. Judges SPENCER and JONES, of the Superior Court, and Judge HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, of the Court of Common Pleas, occupied seats upon the bench. The funeral of Mr. JENKS takes place today.

That a long and severe engagement has been going on between Verdun and Metz cannot be doubted, but what the result of it is, or whether even it is over yet, the news does not inform us. The battle must have raged all day on Sunday and Monday—probably also throughout yesterday. Telegraphic communication has doubtless been interrupted, and it may be some time before we receive full and trustworthy tidings of the struggle. We may direct the attention of the reader to the general summary of the position of the troops on both sides which follows our telegraphic news. It is made up to the latest moment of publication, and will be found to include all the information which we at present possess. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of the statement that the Crown Prince has advanced as far toward Paris as Bar-le-duc. It confirms the news received by the Prussian Minister at Washington to the effect that an army will march on the French capital without reference to the operations before Metz.

Where France is Weak and Prussia Strong.

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the advantage which the Prussians have gained within the last fortnight. They have destroyed the confidence of the French in their Generals, and are now pursuing defeated and drooping armies with an elated and overwhelming force. Only very enthusiastic Frenchmen can suppose that the Emperor NAPOLEON is retiring for tactical purposes. If he could not cover Paris at Metz, he stands far less chance of being able to do so at Chalons. Every inch of ground which he is obliged to give up to the Prussians is an immense advantage to them and a great loss to him. It is the side which is pursuing an offensive campaign that stands the best chance of winning in the end. When this month opened, NAPOLEON seemed to have this element of success in his favor. In six days he lost it, and ever since then he has constantly been obliged to recede before the irresistible pressure of the Prussian hosts. That he is outnumbered, we have no doubt. But how will he justify himself before the French people for entering upon a war for which he was so fatally unprepared?

The superiority which the Prussians have thus far shown they seem likely to retain until the close of the war. Some people appear to suppose that the disproportion in numbers between the Prussian and the French armies will disappear as the campaign goes on. We believe, on the contrary, that it will remain very much as it is now—or that if any change be made, it will be in favor of the Prussians. They have a more efficient system of keeping their forces at a given level than the French. As soon as the mobilization of the Prussian armies takes place, depots of reserve are formed all over the country. Supplies of men and horses are dispatched from these depots to the front on the first day of every month, the number being calculated on an accurate estimate based upon carefully-prepared statistics. The soldiers thus constantly gathered in to make up losses in the field are one-half called up from the Landwehr—men who have already served, and know their duties—while the other half are recruits. They leave the depots provided with everything they need, so that they are ready for service the moment they reach the front. This is the system which has called forth the enthusiastic praises of every foreign observer who has carefully studied the organization of the Prussian Army. Levies of raw recruits cannot cope with a force raised in this scientific manner.

There are the French fortresses, it is true, but they are useless while the French armies are held in check. It seemed impossible, a fortnight ago, that Prussia would be able to isolate Metz without an effort. Yet that is what she seems to be doing now. She can afford to detach from her main armies a force sufficient to give employment to the French troops in Metz. The invading force can thus march on, and the army inside Metz could neither follow it nor cut off its retreat if worsted in open engagements. This is the experience of Prussia in the Austrian campaign. She had then smaller fortresses to deal with than she has now, but, on the other hand, she has larger armies at her disposal. "Josephstadt and Königgrätz," says Capt. HOZIER, "did not delay the Prussian armies for a day, though they are both strong places, and would possibly have stood a long siege; but they were both masked by detachments, the loss of which from the line of battle was hardly felt by the main body, and though no trenches were opened, and no guns mounted against them, the great line of the Prussian communications passed in safety within a few miles of their paralyzed garrisons.". This operation, on a larger scale, the Prussian commanders are now adopting in dealing with Metz. For this, as for everything else, NAPOLEON seems to be "unprepared." But that explanation will not soothe France under the disastrous blows which are being inflicted upon her.

The Prussian losses are filled up as fast as they occur. The French seemed to be under the impression that the forces they first sent into the field would be amply sufficient to finish the war. It was only under the surprise and alarm of the first great reverse that they began to talk of "filling up the void" in the army. Within a month after the Prussian Army marched to the field, the first supply of men from the depot reserves was forwarded to the front. There was no waiting for telegrams or orders. The reserves are forwarded at stated intervals, whether they are wanted or not. The French armies have not only been weakened by heavy losses, but further depleted by the necessity of detaching large forces for the defense of Strasbourg, Metz, and other places. Again, the French commissariat system seems to have completely broken down, just as the English system did in the Crimea—when the only breakfast served out to men who had spent a bitter Winter's night on the bleak hill sides was green, unroasted coffee. Now, the Prussian commissariat cannot fail in this way. It would take too long to describe the method upon which it is organized—but, as was proved in 1866, its success is assured from the first moment of the war to the last.

These are some of the points in which the Prussians have an advantage over the French. They help to explain the many discomfitures already sustained by the French; and incidentally they show how absurd was the sympathy lately expressed for "poor Prussia," because NAPOLEON had taken her "by surprise." A nation in which every able-bodied man, except clergymen, is obliged to serve in the army, and which has the finest military organization the world has ever seen, cannot very well be taken by surprise. Count BISMARCK, while no doubt very thankful for the good wishes which greet him and his cause from this country, must have been not a little amused with the idea that NAPOLEON had outwitted him, and had forced a war upon a country intent only upon the arts of peace.

The Spanish-American States and Canada.

The resolution of the Senate requesting information touching "the condition of the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish-American States on this continent," has elicited from the Department of State some very suggestive facts. In the first place, these relations are shown to be exceedingly unsatisfactory. Political as well as geographical considerations would seem to indicate the ability of this country to secure a large share of the trade with the West India islands, and with the Spanish-American republics. Nearness and other conditions of favorable intercourse should, with several of them, place the United States in the position of the most favored nation; while, so far as the neighboring republics are concerned, the established foreign policy of the United States, the character of our institutions, our value as an ally, and, in certain contingencies, as a protector, together with the variety of our resources, and the wealth and enterprise of our people, should have secured for us both a controlling influence and a large and profitable commerce. These probabilities, however, fade before the facts presented in Mr. FISH's report.

Strangely enough, our commerce with the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, hemmed in as they are by prohibitory duties and general restrictive legislation, exceeds that with all the Central and South American countries, and many times that with all other West India islands. Thus our total trade with Cuba and Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending in 1869 amounted to $88,102,017, as against a total of $75,601,984, covering the trade with Mexico, the Central American States, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Brazil and Venezuela, and as against $24,182,965, representing the aggregate of trade with the British, French, Danish and Dutch Indies and Guiana, and also with Hayti and San Domingo. Only with the last class have our exports exceeded in value the merchandise imported. We sent to the British West Indies, in goods, $9,142,344, and $101,760 re-exports, and received thence products amounting to $6,682,391. Our exports to French possessions in America were more than double our imports; to Hayti and San Domingo they were about the same; to the Danish West Indies they bore a still larger proportion. In the case of the Dutch West Indies and Guiana they were, roundly speaking, equal. From Cuba and Porto Rico, on the contrary, we imported $65,609,274—exporting $15,313,919, to which, perhaps, should be added $7,178,824 re-exports. Little less notable is the disparity that marks our commerce with Mexico and the Central and South American countries. We imported from them $49,810,084, and sent to them $25,791,900, including re-exports amounting to $2,031,022.

The lesson of these figures is not made more acceptable by a comparison with the commerce maintained by many of these countries with Great Britain. A single example will render this clear. From all the Spanish-American republics—identified with this country in national interest as they certainly are, and in political sympathy as they may well be supposed to be—our total imports in the year named were less than $25,000,000, and our exports less than $18,000,000. During the same period, Great Britain took from them products valued at $42,820,942, and paid for $40,682,102 in exported goods. Notwithstanding our geographical position, then, we sell to these republics less than half the amount that is sold to them by England, while we buy from them only three-fifths in amount of their sales to England. How can these marked differences be explained? "The Isthmus of Panama," as Mr. FISH remarks, "is the common point where the commerce of the western coasts of Mexico and South America meets. When it arrives there, why should it seek Liverpool and London rather than New-York?" The Secretary confines his answer to political causes, and suggests that the time is favorable for their removal. He would inspire them with confidence in the disinterestedness of our foreign policy, and in the genuineness of our friendship. He would have them convinced that the United States are prepared, "in good faith and without ulterior purposes, to join them in the development of a peaceful American commercial policy, that may in time include this continent and the West Indian islands."

Evidently, mere political action will not change the character of our commercial relations. Political sympathy is an element that may be fairly included in an estimate of probable political alliances, but it has no direct—and, as figures seem to show, very little indirect—bearing upon imports and exports. These are governed by other considerations.] The Spanish-American republics are not unlike Old World monarchies in business matters. How and where to buy cheap and sell dear, is the problem they are always intent upon solving. We must be able to supply their wants as cheaply as a distant European Power. That, we fear, will not be possible until the fiscal and financial obstacles which arose from the war are removed, and until a more liberal policy shall have restored to us a good position in the carrying trade. We must have revised customs' duties, and reduced taxation generally, and specie payments into the bargain, before the United States can hope to establish enlarged and more profitable commercial relations with the West Indies or the republics of Central and South America.

There is, however, one direction in which it is possible, without much delay or any extraordinary effort, to place our commercial relations on a more satisfactory footing. We have but to journey northward to find ample scope for enterprise. The report before us states the imports from the Dominion of Canada to have been $30,353,010, and from other British possessions in North America, $1,737,304; our total exports being, respectively, $21,047,395, and $3,149,837. Here is a balance against us which reasonable legislation would enable us quickly to overcome. Seven years ago the relative positions were somewhat different. Then (1863) our total exports to Canada and the other Provinces amounted to $31,281,030, of which $28,629,110 represented domestic products; and the total imports thence were $24,025,423. That was in the days of reciprocity. We then sold the Provincials more than we bought from them. Now we buy from them much more than we sell. With the disadvantages of heavy taxation, it may not be easy to restore the former account; but enough is known in regard to the opinions of the Canadians to prove the practicability of such a renewal of reciprocal intercourse as would at once extend international commerce. The revival of the old treaty is not desirable. Its defects, however, afford no justification for its abrogation; they simply suggest points which admit of improvement in any future bargain.

The Political Campaign.

Leading Democratic organs are prone to assert that the Republican Party was organized to deal with the single issue of Slavery, and that, having effectually disposed of it, the party is without a policy or a mission. They declare that it is now existing solely upon its past record, and that a popular reaction is taking place throughout the country in favor of the Democratic Party. But, while assuming that the Republican Party has accomplished its mission, and exhausted its policy, they ignore the fact that during the past ten years the Democratic Party has simply been on the defensive as to the Slavery question; that, since the close of the war, and until quite recently, it has had no broader policy than the Republicans, and, in fact, no policy at all, except one of obstruction.

It is only within a few months that our opponents have manifested any indication of a change of tactics. A portion of them have, at last, openly declared in favor of accepting the political achievements of the Republican Party, which they have so long and so bitterly resisted, and now urge the adoption of those general principles which have been developed since the war ended. It remains to be seen if this new movement will extend to the Democratic Party of the whole country. It is not to be disputed that it has already assumed respectable proportions, and that it is rapidly increasing in strength. But even if it ultimately prevailed in Democratic councils, the fact would remain that as yet the party has no well-defined policy to submit to the people.

The inquiry naturally suggests itself how any great political reaction can take place in favor of a party which is placed in the situation we have described. The Democrats come before the people with empty hands, and their assertion that the Republicans are growing materially weaker is idle partisan talk. The most that can be said is that the Republicans are apathetic all over the country, and that it appears to be somewhat difficult to rouse them. In very many of the States unfortunate dissensions in our own ranks have added to the difficulty, and still further impaired our efficiency; but that this is the result of any lack of vitality in the party, such as the Democratic journals delight to discover, is a delusion which will be dissipated in due time.

The Republican Party ever asserted itself to the best advantage in the presence of great emergencies. We have faith that it will yet throw off its torpor, and make a vigorous attempt to retain its present advantages. That it has a great mission before it still, cannot be doubted. It is not to be supposed that a party which has accomplished so much will perish of inanition, at a time when the issues created by its own acts are about to be settled. We are aware that our Democratic opponents are organizing for a strong fight, and that our entire energies will be required to resist them successfully, but the fact is rather a matter of congratulation than of apprehension to the Republicans, inasmuch as it will furnish them with the stimulus to action which it so sorely needs.

The Rise of a New Nation.

The movement in Australia toward federation and a customs union is naturally of great interest to Americans, foreshadowing, as it does, a future approximation to our own political institutions. At present the delegates who have undertaken the discussion of the subject, have before them only certain facts which render some agreement necessary upon questions affecting trade, manufactures and the possession of land. These facts go to show that diverse systems of taxation are producing confusion in the mutual relations of the colonies of which Australia is composed. The great wool interest, for example, is strenuously in favor of free trade, as might be expected, while the growing mining and manufacturing interests of Victoria are equally desirous of a protective policy. The labor question, also, has its embarrassments, the importation of Chinese being advocated and opposed with equal vigor. The gradually increased facilities for the acquisition of Government land by small farmers, and the peculiar system under which they may settle upon and claim lots belonging to the "runs" of stock-raisers and wool-growers, is a subject of constant bickering. There are other subjects upon which divisions exist, of considerable importance to one colony or the other, in relation to the rest. Australia has in fact, arrived at a period when something like a policy in which the colonies can unite must be adopted. The formation of a customs union is the first step in this direction.

But such a course as this must involve something more than a mere mutual agreement upon matters of trade and production. The intended union will virtually assume the character of a distinct nationality, independent economically of the mother country. Must it not bring about political independence as well? The subject is by no means new with the Australians. It has been discussed in many quarters for years past. There are numbers of writers and thinkers who maintain that the country should become independent. There is territory enough and population enough—perhaps the close of the century will see the population raised to twenty millions of people. The political feeling of the masses is, moreover, essentially democratic, and as the land is more widely distributed, this tendency must become stronger. The United States, and particularly the Pacific States, will view the progress of Australia toward independence with gratification. The trade between the two shores must increase, and a new sympathy arising from a similarity of political ideas be created. The change may not be rapidly effected. It will probably be many years before united Australia is a free republic, but come it will, just as surely as the United States rose from a feeble cluster of communities to be the nation that they constitute today.

The dissatisfaction in the Corps Legislatif with reference to the way in which news is dribbled out from official quarters once more finds earnest expression. Three days, says Deputy KELLER, have the French armies been engaged in fighting, and we are not permitted to know the result. To this Count PALIKAO makes answer that the Prussians have certainly received a check, although he could not say a defeat. He spoke very emphatically of Marshal BAZAINE as "the only and the true Commander-in-Chief," thus giving irresistible proof that the Emperor has abandoned that position, and wishes the fact to be known. The French cannot fight under a General in whom they have no confidence, and hence both NAPOLEON and MCMAHON have already been superseded. Whether Marshal BAZAINE will have better fortune is still very doubtful.

The address of Marshal MCMAHON to his troops admits the defeat which they encountered at Froeschweiler, but comforts them with the assurance that they did all that it was in the power of mortal men to do. If his statement of the number of troops engaged on each side may be accepted, it is quite evident that the French were indeed crushed by overwhelming numbers. They were only thirty-five thousand against one hundred and fifty thousand—a disproportion which no generalship or bravery could overcome. The Zouaves were cut to pieces, and a pathetic letter from their General tells the story of their fate. MCMAHON's old popularity will probably be partially revived in France when the conditions under which he fought become known.

Mr. GLADSTONE is not giving satisfaction to any class of Liberals by his course in relation to the war. Before the adjournment of Parliament, he was obstinately reticent as to the policy of England, although no good object could possibly be accomplished by his reserve. In a speech which he made at the Lord Mayor's feast he was, says the *Saturday Review* of the 6th, "as true as a copy-book, and nearly as dull. He is not only above public opinion in this matter, but almost above human nature. Superior to all our littlenesses and weaknesses, his imposing attitude is superhuman in its sublimity, but the cost at which the station of a demigod is attained is the loss of love and sympathy." The *Spectator* is equally severe on the Premier, and declares that one of his latest speeches in the House of Commons "disappointed, almost shocked, the country." Mr. GLADSTONE generally manages to disappoint his friends when he is called upon to deal with a grave crisis.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Health authorities and the importers of this City have been unable to effect a satisfactory compromise with reference to the Quarantine regulations. Whatever may be thought of Dr. CARNOCHAN's position in the matter of lighterage charges, and special warehousing arrangements, the legal adviser of the Board of Health sustains him in resisting the attempt to elude his jurisdiction by unloading at Perth Amboy. The clear and comprehensive opinion given on this question by the Counsel asserts that the moment a vessel comes within Sandy Hook she is subject to the Quarantine laws of the State of New-York. As pointed out by Mr. JOHNSON, any other interpretation of the statute would open the door to endless abuses. If the merchants are to call in the arbitration of the civil Courts, they must be prepared to place the matter on a broader basis than that of jurisdiction, to have any chance of success.

An English paper takes occasion to remark upon the paucity of the emigrants from France when compared with those of other nations, as affecting the strength of her population in the present struggle with Prussia. The fact is pointed out that Belgium, with her five millions of population, has recently sent out more than France with her thirty-eight millions, and that during the last twenty years the average of the emigration from France has not exceeded one-tenth of that from Great Britain. In 1852, when the unusually large number of 368,000 emigrants left the shores of Great Britain, less than 10,000 started from France, and where in 1858 the British outflow had reached a minimum of 120,000, that of France barely reached 13,000. It is from among the essentially German population of Alsace that the largest proportion of the French emigrants to this country is drawn; those leaving the Mediterranean Provinces being commonly attracted to Algiers, and those from the south-west to La Plata. From the central and northern provinces there is no appreciable outflow at all. The chief causes to be assigned for this are the easy acquisition of landed property in small portions under the operation of the *Code Civil*, the immense number of small Government posts open to middle-class Frenchmen, and the want of a healthy development of family and domestic life among the purely French part of the population.

In *Putnam's Magazine* for September there is a note to an article on Mr. DISRAELI's "Lothair," published in a former number. The note consists of two or three necessary corrections, the most important of them being that which removes the imputation from Mr. DISRAELI of being unfriendly to the North during the events of 1861-65. We have pointed out on several occasions that it was the Liberal Ministers of England, not the Tory chiefs, who went about declaring that the North "fought for conquest," and that JEFF. DAVIS "had made a nation." Mr. DISRAELI never uttered one word calculated to strengthen his countrymen in these delusions, or to excite prejudice against the North. In this, as in a great many other instances, he has proved himself to be much wiser than those who make it their business to traduce his political career.

History Repeats Itself.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This truism has had frequent illustrations, especially in the history of European revolutions, from the days of ancient Greece and Rome down to these modern times. Is it too soon to find further parallels in the pending Franco-Prussian war? In 1792 Prussia invaded France. At first her armies achieved two signal victories—at Longwy and Verdun. Subsequently the invaders were repulsed, pursued into their own territory and severely punished. If the sons are worthy of their sires, may not France again reverse the triumphs of her ancient foe?

It was in July, 1792, that the National Assembly declared France to be in danger, and called upon her children to meet the emergency with a vigor equal to the great occasion. But England, Holland and Sweden had not then entered upon hostilities. Russia had dismissed the French Ambassador from her capital; the armies of Spain and Sardinia threatened France from the Pyrenees to the Alps, and the armies of Austria and Prussia, seconded by 5,000 French royalists under the Prince of CONDE, invaded France by way of the Low Countries, Germany and Switzerland. Besides these external enemies approaching from every side, France had to contend with civil war in several of her own departments. She had in arms only 35,000 men in the south and 93,000 in the north and east, to oppose to more than 200,000 foes.

On the 22d August the Prussians entered Longwy, and Verdun fell Sept. 2. But eighteen days later Gen. DUMOURIEZ defeated the Duke of BRUNSWICK at Valmy. Subsequently the Prussians were repulsed from the "*defilés de l'Argonne*,"—sometimes called the "French Thermopylæ,"—and were compelled to retire beyond the Rhine. In the meantime Gen. CUSTINE had invaded the Palatinate, and had taken Worms and Mayence, and the armies of the south had invaded Savoy and the country of Nice.

On the 6th of November the French, under DUMOURIEZ, defeated the Austrians at Jemmapes. On the 14th the same force captured Brussels, and soon after added Malines, Antwerp, Liege and Namur to their triumphs. Thus in less than three months the young armies of the Republic, called in derision by the Prussians "*l'armée des avocats*," had driven from their soil all the forces coalesced against France, and had invaded the Low Countries, the Palatinate, Savoy and Nice.

After the battle of Valmy, while the Allied armies were still occupying French soil, the Duke of BRUNSWICK sought to open negotiations for peace. But the National Assembly answered, as the French people are answering now, "We will not negotiate with the enemy until he shall have been repulsed from France." They made good their words, animated by the spirit of their fellow-countryman, BEAUREPAIRE, who, commanding at Verdun a short time previously, when some of his own officers were arguing him to capitulate, replied: "I have sworn not to surrender while alive. Survive to your shame, if you dare! As for me, faithful to my oath, I die free to save my honor!"

Such were the Frenchmen of 1792. Have their sons degenerated in eighty years of civilization? If not, why should they not carry on the parallel to the end of the current chapter? Again, in a new war, the Prussians have begun with successes at Saarbrück and Wissembourg—the Longwy and Verdun of the pending campaign. Who shall say that the French nation, aroused and stung by these reverses, will not turn upon and rend the now triumphant invader, inflicting upon him many another Valmy and Thermopylæ?

Certainly the lesson of 1792 should at least teach us to accept with caution the idea that because Prussia has won a battle or two France is to be overrun, humiliated and disgraced. What evidence have we that her people have fallen so low that they can accept national degradation at the hands of only one of the several Powers against which they waged successful war at a time when their resources were as limited as now they are profuse, and their poverty as great as is now their wealth? Possibly France, in the future—despite all her glory and renown—is to lose her position as a first-class Power, and take rank with Portugal or Denmark. But it is not probable that her people will accept that fate without many a struggle, compared with which the battle of Haguenau will be only as the first droppings of a Summer shower.

A. F.

WASHINGTON.

The Census—Decrease in New-Hampshire—New Banks—Personal—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—About four million names, representing about one-tenth of the whole number of persons residing in the United States, have been received at the Census Bureau. The returns, all things considered, are remarkably correct, and speak well for the intelligence of the Assistant Marshals. The returns thus far received from New-Hampshire seem to indicate that there has been a positive decrease in the population of that State since 1860.

NEW BANKS.

The first gold bank organized under the new law received a certificate authorizing it to commence business, yesterday. Its title is the Kidder National Bank of Boston. The applications from persons desiring to establish new banks on a currency basis now number something over 200.

PERSONAL.

Attorney-General AKERMAN expects to leave here on Thursday or Friday for Georgia to attend to his private affairs, which he left rather abruptly when appointed to his present place. He will probably be absent about three weeks. ....Gen. SHERMAN will leave on Thursday for Ohio, and will attend the grand encampment of Iowa soldiers at Des Moines at the end of the month, where he will also meet Secretary BELKNAP.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INDIANS AS MANUFACTURERS.

Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has been asked by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs whether the Cherokees have by the existing law the right to manufacture and sell tobacco within the Cherokee Territory without payment of revenue tax, and whether they are liable to pay the tax on manufactured tobacco; whether they are also liable to pay a special license tax as manufacturers, give bonds, render statements and give returns, and do other things required of tobacco manufacturers under existing laws within the States and Territories of the United States. The Acting Commissioner replies that the Cherokees or members of the Cherokee Nation are liable to pay by means of suitable stamps affixed to every package of manufactured tobacco, the internal revenue tax imposed by the sixty-first section of the act of July, 1868, and that, too, whether the tobacco is manufactured from leaf-tobacco grown upon Cherokee soil or not. The Acting Commissioner reserves his reply to the other questions until the return of Commissioner DELANO.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

Supervisor FULTON reports the seizure, in Baltimore, of a sugar and vinegar establishment as an illicit distillery.

EMPLOYMENT OF A FEMALE COMPOSITOR.

Miss GREEN, of Alliance, Ohio, was admitted to the Government Printing Office today, on piece work. This is the first female compositor employed at that establishment.

PORK-PACKERS' TAX.

A letter has been received at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, asking whether the manufacturers' special tax assessed against pork-packers, &c., will be abated, or whether the tax already paid will be refunded. Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS replies that the act approved July, 1870, relieves pork-packers, &c., from assessments under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, and from the payment of the tax already assessed on the sales under that section and not paid. It does not relieve those parties from payment of special tax as manufacturers; neither does it provide for refunding of the taxes already paid therefor. Special taxes cannot be abated under the act referred to, nor taxes already paid refunded.

THE HARBOR OF THE MIDWAY ISLANDS.

Reports have been received from Lieutenant-Commander SICARD, commanding the *Saginaw*, who is superintending the deepening of the channel to the harbor at Midway Islands, of the progress of the work to July 21. It will be remembered that Congress appropriated $50,000 for deepening the entrance to the harbor. The results thus far indicate that the sum will be far from sufficient to complete the work. The contract was given to Mr. TOWNSEND, of Boston. He does not think after the harbor is entered it will be a very favorable one for large ships. Spring-lines will probably be necessary to cant a steamer right for going out or to turn her around particularly a large side-wheel steamer. It is estimated that at least $175,000 will be required to execute the work and three or four years of industrious employment.

THE SOUTHERN OFFICIALS OF 1865.

During the years 1865 and 1866 various persons were commissioned as internal revenue officers in the Southern States who, it was afterward ascertained, were unable to subscribe to the "iron-clad" or test-oath of 1862. Upon the presentation of their bills for payment, they were rejected by the disbursing officers of the Treasury. In the Appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress, provision was supposed to have been made for the payment of these claims, but the phraseology of the same was of such a character that no action could properly be taken until the opinion of the Attorney-General should be obtained. That officer has decided that the bill is broad enough to warrant the payment of all these claims, and, consequently, the same will be immediately audited and paid.

POST-OFFICE CONTRACT.

The contract for furnishing the Post-office Department with stamped envelopes and wrappers for four years, from the first day of October next, was today awarded by the Postmaster-General to Messrs. DEMPSEY & TOOLE, of this city, whose bid was $234,000 per annum.

Personal.

Mayor Emery, of Washington; A. B. Mullett, Government Architect; H. D. Cooke, Col. J. M. Brown and A. R. Shepherd, of Washington; Hon. A. J. Parker, of Albany; Hon. C. K. Field, of Vermont; Lieut.-Commander Chadwick, U. S. N., and Dr. Holland, of Springfield Mass., are at the Brevoort House. A. Flores, Minister of Ecuador at Washington, and Major Johnston, of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. Estrada, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. Humphreys, U. S. A., is at the Hoffman House. Gen. A. Buford, Kentucky; Judge Alexander Walker, New-Orleans, and Pay-master Bridge, U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. D. Cooper, of Nevada, is at the Metropolitan Hotel, Major-Gen. Robinson, U. S. A., Ex-Postmaster-Gen. Randall, Elmira; Hon. J. A. Bell, Rev. C. A. Walworth and Rev. T. Doran, Albany; and Rev. J. A. Henry, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. G. B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department; Gen. Williams, U. S. A., Gen. J. R. Anderson, Richmond; Col. Henry Wells, Aurora, N. Y.; Col. J. D. Cameron, Harrisburg; Col. J. W. Hinsdale, of North Carolina, and Gen. M. W. Garry, of South Carolina, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, W. H. Seward, Jr., E. P. Ross and Major Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y.; Col. J. H. Bowen, Chicago, and Rev. W. D. A. Sherman, of Providence, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Steam-ship Pennsylvania—A Strike in Scotland—Mr. Motley Eulogized—Attempted Murder by an American—The Assault on Judge McCunn.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A son of Lord BROUGHAM, the late Chancellor, has been declared a bankrupt. The first dispatch that the steam-ship *Pennsylvania* was entirely destroyed by fire was erroneous. A great part of the cargo was destroyed, but the vessel itself was not badly damaged. She will sail on the 20th for Havre and New York.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 16.—The operatives in the iron mines at Dysart and Loch Gelly have informed their employers that they have arranged to "strike." The ultimatum of the strikers is higher pay or shorter hours.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Queen has gone from Osborne to Windsor. The *Daily News* again eulogizes Mr. MOTLEY today. One BREARLEY, a Confederate soldier who served under "Stonewall" JACKSON, has been arrested for attempting to kill Capt. ELLIOT, an Essex Magistrate. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The following details of an assault on Judge MCCUNN, of New-York, have been received here: On the 13th inst., during the celebration of the raising of the seige of Londonderry, Judge MCCUNN, of New-York, was on a visit to Coleraine, a town a few miles east of Londonderry, and in the same county. While at the railway station, accompanied by two priests, Mr. MCKENNA, one of the editors of the Belfast *Star*, and some other friends, a mob of Orangemen made an assault upon him and his companions. Mr. MCKENNA was roughly handled, and others of the party were hurt, but the Judge managed to escape without serious injury.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg left for Vienna yesterday.

LISBON, Aug. 14.—The journals of this city deny the report that a meeting of the chiefs of all parties called by Duke SALDANHA was occasioned by a Spanish note saying that the landing of English troops at Lisbon would be considered a *casus belli*.

The journals also deny that Don FERNANDO has been urged to give his reply within twenty-four hours as to whether he will accept the throne of Spain.

Yesterday all the Spanish political refugees in this country returned to Spain. A French gun-boat having arrived here, the English fleet leaves to-morrow. Its destination is unknown. COSTA, the Portuguese Minister to Madrid, has been created Count VILLA FRANCA. Late advices from Rio de Janeiro state that Count D'EU has been naturalized, and is now a citizen of Brazil.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Labor demonstrations continue here and in the other cities of Spain.

CUBA.

Gen. Ryan at Key West—His Story of the Insurrection—A Defect in the West India Cable.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 16.—Gen. W. A. C. RYAN, with Aid-de-camp Col. L. C. BAILEY, left Cuba Aug. 6, arriving at Nassau the 8th. He was publicly received. Arriving at Key West the 10th, he was met with a great reception by the Cubans. He addressed them at length, stating that he was intrusted with a very important commission; that he hoped to be in Cuba again in less than thirty-five days; that he was anxious to get back; and said the war continued with unabated fury, and of late had been severe indeed; that the Spaniards had been defeated twenty-three times during July. He mentioned instances where he had attacked 450 Puerto Principe soldiers with forty picked men and ten officers. In one hour eighty of the enemy were killed, and the Spaniards reported 123 wounded. He says the Spaniards are murdering Cuban women and children in the country whenever possible. Gen. RYAN received a second demonstration from Cubans yesterday evening. He informed them that what was needed was money, and arms and men. The Spanish Consul attended the meeting. Gen. RYAN leaves for New-York today, where he will address the friends of Cuba. He says Cubans at present feel confident of their independence, and a speedy termination of the struggle.

The Cuban Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The Panama and West India cable has met with an accident. After beginning to lay the deep sea cable from Cayo Diego Perez toward Santiago de Cuba, a defect was discovered in the cable which had already been laid across the shallows. The steamer *Suffolk* has therefore returned, and leaves Batabano again today, in order to remedy the defect.

FARRAGUT.

Naval Preparations for the Funeral at Portsmouth.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—The tug *Speedwell*, which was sent from Portsmouth yesterday, left the Charleston Navy-yard on her return at 11 o'clock today, having about sixty marines and twenty-five sailors on board, from the Receiving-ship *Ohio*, as the quota from this station. In the morning, the Commodore, Gen. BENHAM, and many officers under their commands, will go by rail to Portsmouth to take part in the ceremonies at the funeral of Admiral FARRAGUT. Detachments of marines and sailors are also being sent from Portland.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—The arrangements for the funeral of the late Admiral FARRAGUT, which takes place here to-morrow, are all completed. Lieut.-Commanders A. F. CROSSMAN and A. R. YATES, United States Navy, are charged with the direction of affairs. The funeral cortege will leave the residence of Commodore PENNOCK, Commandant at this Naval station, at 11 A. M., accompanied by an escort of United States Marines, and be brought to this city by the United States steamer *Speedwell*. Here it will be met by a large procession consisting of masonic and other civic bodies of Portsmouth and neighboring cities. The procession will then march through the principal streets to St. John's Episcopal Church, where religious services will be held, Rev. W. R. CLARK, Pastor, officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue, New-York. The remains will then be deposited in a tomb with the usual religious ceremonies and Masonic honors, where they will remain until the United States Government shall make a final disposition of them. A large number of distinguished officers of the army and navy will be present, including Gens. BANKS and BUTLER, Gen. MCDOWELL and staff, Admiral PORTER, Ex-Secretary WELLS and many others in both branches of the service. It is also expected that Senators and members of Congress, with the Governors of Maine and New-Hampshire, will be here. All business will be suspended and the city draped in mourning. The attendance will be large. There are about 5,000 visitors at the beaches and islands about this city, most of whom will be present.

YACHTING.

The New-York Yacht Club at Newport—The Magic Wins the Ashbury Cup—Portland Yacht Club Race.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The race of the New-York Yacht Club here today was won by the *Magic*. The *Cambria* came in first, but the *Magic*, which followed, takes the prize by time allowance. The *Tidal Wave* was third and *Palmer* fourth. Fifteen yachts rounded the stake-boat.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16.—Portland Yacht Club had their annual regatta today. The *Ray* was the winner of the first class, the *Spy* of the second class, and the *Whisper* of the third class.

No Yellow Fever at Philadelphia—A False Report Corrected.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Considerable anxiety having been expressed relative to the reported presence of yellow fever in this city, and the Boards of Health in some places having ordered all vessels coming here to be quarantined, it is proper to state that all reports of the presence of yellow fever here have been false. It is not known that a single case has occurred in this city, and no more at Quarantine, ten miles from here, than in any previous year. The Mayor of the city has sent a dispatch to the foregoing effect to the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., in response to a dispatch from that officer, asking if the fever was raging here as reported.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Second Day—A Stormy Time—Politics and Labor.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Labor Congress has admitted SAMUEL F. CAREY to a seat on the floor. On a motion being made to admit JOHN W. LANGSTON, (colored,) a stormy scene ensued. It was objected that LANGSTON had done everything in his power to injure the labor movement, and had, last year, insulted the Congress. The yeas and nays were called. During the progress of the voting various members claimed the privilege of explaining their votes. Points of order were continually made that no explanations were in order. Finally some of the more determined delegates broke down this ruling of the Chair, and Mr. COFFIN, of Washington, in explaining his vote, said that he had voted to admit a man identified with the Democratic Party, Mr. S. F. CAREY, and he now claimed the right of voting for a man identified with the Republican Party. Loud cries of "order" drowned his voice, but when he was permitted to proceed he said, as the Republican Party had been assailed, he would say that the Republican Party had done everything in the way of legislation that had been done for the working man. A storm of cries of "order" and hisses followed this speech, and renewed efforts were made to stop the speaker. He stood his ground, however, and finally said that, if Mr. LANGSTON was rejected, it would give to the Congress the appearance of having been manipulated by the Democratic Party, while if Mr. LANGSTON was admitted the political balance would be equal.

MORE EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. ISAAC MYERS (colored) explained his vote, and asked if a man's identification with either of the political parties was a necessary qualification for admission to this floor. Mr. MYERS said the insult to last year's Congress by Mr. LANGSTON had been punished at that time, and he ought now to be admitted. He voted "yes," and was applauded. Mr. ISAAC C. WEARE (colored) said he would vote on principle, and whether a man came from heaven or hell, he would vote for his admission, if he dared to come into this Congress in the interest of laboring men. PETER H. CLARK, also colored, voted "nay." Three of the four ladies voted "yea."

The full vote on the question of admitting Mr. LANGSTON was, yeas 49, nays 23, and he was therefore admitted. The motion to allow T. B. PINCHBECK, of Louisiana, the privilege of the floor, was lost. Six new delegates reported. The Treasurer's report was submitted, after which the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After some discussion on the report of the Committee on Credentials, in which Miss LANE, of Boston, and Miss HATHAWAY participated. The latter explained that she represented thirty-six women of Chicago, and was now a bona fide resident of that city. The previous question was called, and the report adopted. An ex-officer from Kansas reported twenty-one labor unions, with over 2,000 voters. JOHN W. BROWNING, from New-York City, submitted a report from the Committee on Obnoxious Laws, giving the substance of a correspondence with the State authorities on the subject. The report was adopted. O. C. CAMERON, of Chicago, a delegate to Europe, submitted a report which drew a sad picture of the laboring classes of the Old World. The report was general in its nature, giving an account of the proceedings of the Basle Congress. Mr. TROUPE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Finance Committee to report a plan for raising funds for prosecuting the work of the National Labor Union in the various States.

He also introduced resolutions denouncing the occupation of the Kansas Cherokee neutral lands for the last fourteen months by the United States troops, as violating the Constitution and laws of the United States, an insult to the settlers, an entering wedge of a despotism, and urging settlers to strike for their rights, trusting in the justness of their cause and fairness of the American people. Before a vote was taken the Congress adjourned. The Convention was much smaller than was anticipated, the number of delegates being above 100. Preparations were made for 400.

Discovery of an Asteroid from the Litchfield Observatory, Clinton, N. H.

UTICA, Aug. 16.—The following communication will appear in the *Morning Herald* to-morrow:

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY OF
HAMILTON COLLEGE,
CLINTON, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1870.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

A planet unknown to me was found here night before last, and its motion fully ascertained yesterday evening. It is on the border between constellations Aquarius and Capricornus, in 321° right ascension, and 13° south declination, going south at a rate of three minutes per day, and easterly fourteen minutes. It will be the 111th of the asteroids.

(Signed,) C. H. F. PETERS.

The Georgia Legislature—Agricultural Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—In the House of Representatives a motion to purchase the opera-house was laid on the table. The State Agricultural Convention met today. The attendance was large, including visitors from all parts of the State. Nothing of importance was done, except the adoption of a constitution.

Destruction of a Village by Fire—Sailing of a North German Bark from the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The village where is situated the New-Alamedan quicksilver mine, was destroyed by fire on the 15th. Fifty or sixty houses were burned....The North German bark *Herman* sailed from Portland, Oregon, on the 11th inst., with a cargo of wheat for Great Britain.

The Mission to England—A Tender to Senator Trumbull.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The *Post* this evening says that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN having concluded to decline the mission to England, President GRANT has offered the place to Senator TRUMBULL. It is understood Judge TRUMBULL will not accept, preferring to remain in the Senate.

The Boston Bank Statement for the Week.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$47,350,000
Loans	109,096,614
Specie	3,564,721
Legal Tenders	7,958,083
Due from other Banks	15,315,008
Due to other Banks	16,286,529
Deposits	38,271,247
Circulation	25,059,111

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The gravel-train on the Hudson River Railroad struck a man named JAMES or CHARLES ELLIS, of Baltimore, Md., while walking on the track, near Croton Station, fatally injuring him.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—WM. HAGGERTY, aged eighteen years, fell through the Lowell Railroad Bridge, yesterday, and drowned. The body was recovered.

FORT HAMILTON, Aug. 16.—The body of a man aged about thirty, was found in the water today. The clothing consists of a black cloth pants and vest, white socks, gaiters, white shirt, and white flannel undershirt; no coat. There was a night key in one of his pockets. The inquest has adjourned till Friday.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Archbishop PURCELL will speak in Mozart Hall, on Saturday evening, on Papal infallibility, and other subjects pertaining to his experiences in the Ecumenical Council.

QUEBEC, Aug. 16.—THOMES HUGHES, M. P., and author of *Tom Brown's School Days*, is here, from England.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 16.—Dr. LEONARD MARSH, an old resident and for fifteen years a Professor in the University of Vermont, died early this morning. He had been an invalid for nearly two years.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

A State Republican Convention will be held at Gaiensville, Fla., today, to nominate candidates for Congress and Lieutenant-Governor.

The *State Journal* says that the Republican party of Virginia has a good deal of important work to perform between now and December, and it should address itself to it in earnest.

Mrs. ADELA MCKEON is an independent candidate for Congress from California.

Gen. MORGAN will open the Democratic campaign in Ohio, today, at Delaware.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says that Mr. R. D. HARRISON accepts the chairmanship of the Ohio Republican State Executive Committee. He is not disturbed by the "Advisory Committee" arrangement.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) *Gazette* says that if the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District go to work in good earnest, the result at the polls in October will finish Mr. HUBBELL'S public career. Two years ago Gen. BEATTY beat Mr. BENSON 948 votes. This time, with greater experience and a weaker opponent, he ought to have, and doubtless will have, more than 1,000 majority.

The Chicago *Republican* says: "Judge W. W. HEATON, of Dixon, is announced as a Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District. He has been a resident of Dixon for more than thirty years, and for the past nine years has discharged the duties of Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit. Should he carry the delegation of his own County (Lee,) to be selected at Morrison on the 18th instant, he may come before the Congressional Convention at Freeport, on the 30th, with considerable strength.

Mr. ALFRED C. HARMER has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

The fourteenth Republican State Convention of Iowa meets this forenoon, at Des Moines, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Congressmen at large.

The Democratic State Convention of Georgia will be held, today, at Atlanta.

A Republican County Convention will meet, to-morrow, at Bangor, Me.

The *True Georgian* says that Mr. STONE, the colored member of the House of Representatives, who manfully voted against prolongation, has covered himself all over with imperishable laurels.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Union League of America—Georgia Democratic State Convention—James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the Union Club rooms, on Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, on Monday next, at noon. The session is expected to be the most important of any yet held, as the interest in the Fall elections is steadily increasing, and members from the South and West are arriving daily to participate in the deliberations of the Committee.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—Hon. JAMES L. ORR has published a letter announcing his adhesion to the Republican Party in South Carolina. He says, for many years to come, that party must control the State, and that opposition to it will only augment and perpetuate the existing evils.

The Maine Democratic State Convention.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 16.—The Democratic State Convention, which adjourned over from Portland, met here today, Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY in the chair. A letter was received from Gen. FRANKLIN SMITH declining a renomination. Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, of this city, was put in nomination for Governor, receiving all but two out of 673 votes. Among the resolutions were an Anti-Chinese resolve and a resolution of confidence in their nominee. The Convention was quite full and very harmonious. The nomination of Gen. ROBERTS was received with a salute of artillery. A ratification meeting was held in the evening.

Maine Congressional Nomination.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 16.—PHILANDER J. CARLETON, of Camden, was today nominated as the Democratic candidate for Representative to Congress from the Fifth District.

The Labor Question — Chinese at San Francisco.

At a mass-meeting of working men, held at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday night, for the purpose of organizing a labor union, Mr. DELANEY, of San Francisco, ventilated his views on the Chinese labor question as follows: Previous to 1858 the mechanics and laboring men in California did not experience great inconvenience from the presence of the Chinese, because they had confined themselves mostly to the mines; but about that time they commenced the manufacture of cigars, in which business some six hundred Americans were then employed. At this day there are 2,300 Chinamen employed in San Francisco in the manufacture of cigars, and no Americans; so that that trade has been completely absorbed by the Chinese. Other branches of trade have also suffered a good deal, more particularly the shoemaking. Five hundred Chinese are employed in the manufacture of slippers alone in San Francisco. Six hundred Americans were employed one year ago in the manufacture of boots and shoes, this year one hundred less; and the prospect is that unless something is done to check Chinese importation, there will be none but Chinamen who could obtain employment as mechanics. On the Pacific Railroad they employed twenty thousand Chinese. In California the working men are combining for the purpose of forcing the Chinamen out of the country. They are coming on the Pacific mail steam-ships at the rate of one thousand a month, and by sailing vessels one thousand or one thousand five hundred more, and in this way will supply the labor market in all its branches. The capitalists are bringing them here to get cheap labor. It was necessary the working men should take the initiative in resisting this, and they could best do so by the organization of associations.

Mr. SHELTON—We do not object to the Chinese, the Irish or the Germans coming here as citizens, but we do object to them coming under a contract with speculators as slaves. That is the ground the National Labor Association takes.

A VOICE—We do not want the Chinese here anyhow.

Mr. DELANEY—Whether they come as slaves or freemen, still they are a degraded race, male and female, the submissive tools of those who try to oppress the laborer. At this time all the work done in the mills is by Chinese at ninety cents a day, making sashes, doors, &c., and let it be necessary to come lower still, and they will come to twenty-five cents a day, or to sixteen cents a day, and then have two cents a day more than in their native land. Do you think there is any reason at all for inviting that class of people to the United States? The people on the Pacific coast are going to advocate the exclusion, if possible, of the Chinese race. [Applause.] On the 9th of July a meeting was held at San Francisco, attended by some three thousand persons, there being double that number in the street unable to gain admission, and the meeting was unanimous upon the subject of excluding Chinese. One week from that twelve thousand workmen resolved they would drive the Chinese out. The day is not far distant on the Pacific coast, when a revolution, as bloody as ever marked the annals of France or any other Kingdom, may break out. There is a class of saints who believe in bringing them here and converting them to Christianity, but not a Christian is really made among them. The Chinese women were all prostitutes, and he was ready to protest against both men and women being brought here.

The L'Etoile Disaster—Further Particulars of the Collision—The Loss of Life.

The Quebec *Chronicle* furnishes further particulars of the recent collision on the St. Lawrence, which resulted in the sinking of the trading steamer *L'Etoile*. The steamer collided with a barge loaded with wood, and had sunk in twenty feet of water, leaving only a small portion of her upper deck and smoke-stack visible. *L'Etoile* is a market boat, plying tri-weekly between this city and the places above-mentioned, and was on her down trip on Monday night when the occurrence took place. Fortunately, through the presence of mind of Capt. F. PAQUET and some of the passengers on board, among whom were Mr. JOLY, M. P., and family, and Mr. OLIVER, of this city, the loss of life would have been far greater than it will turn out to be. There were at the time of the occurrence about one hundred souls on board, and out of this number all were saved excepting three, and strong doubts are still entertained about the loss of two of the above. The steamer was in her regular course sailing down the north channel under steam, when a bateau laden with lumber, and under canvas—for it was blowing fresh at the time—was sighted on the starboard side. The steamer, never anticipating the collision, kept on her course unchanged, but the pilot and many of the passengers noticing the bateau to continue her course, hallooed to the parties, controlling with all their might, but without avail. On she came, sweeping through the waters with terrible force, striking the steamer on the starboard side below water-line, causing her to fill almost immediately and sink in twenty feet of water. The passengers, as might be expected, became excited, many of whom we understand, were so far forgetful of their duties to the fairer sex, as to attempt to throw them overboard in order to save themselves. They did so, we presume, under the old motto, that "preservation is the first law of nature." Apart from the momentary excitement, both the passengers and crew, realizing the danger of their condition, assisted bravely under the Captain's orders to cut away the boats from the davits, and throw over the life preservers, a number of which were, according to the Passenger act, distributed in the saloon and state-rooms. The Captain gave immediate orders to lash the steamer to the bateau, knowing that, by this means he might succeed in keeping her afloat, but the best-laid schemes are often useless, as proved in the present case, for the steamer sunk at 8½ P. M., exactly five minutes after the collision.

The scene on the steamer at the moment of the collision was heartrending to witness. The women and children crowded around the wing of the steamer screaming with fright. Many of them succeeded in scrambling on to the pile of deal boards with which the bateau was loaded, and had not the Captain adopted the precaution to link the vessels together when the accident first occurred, the loss of life would have been undoubtedly greater. Others in their terror jumped into the boats, and many into the water, clinging to the life-preservers and pieces of detached timber. One instance is reported of a woman floating in the water all night, keeping afloat by a box of wild pigeons, living, which she held in her arms when she jumped overboard.

By the arrival of the steam-boat *Lotbiniere*, sent to the relief of the passengers, we learn that all the passengers and crew of the *Etoile* are accounted for, with the exception of five yet missing; a male passenger, name unknown, who embarked at Deschambault; Mme. BLANCHET and NARCISSE GUIMONT, both of Lotbiniere; a young lady of River du Loup, who had been staying some time at Lotbiniere on a visit, and the female cook of the *Etoile*, a woman of thirty-six years of age, whose Christian name is LEOCADE.

THE WETHERSFIELD TRAGEDY.

Details of the Murder of Warden Willard by a Convict.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 15.

The State Prison at Wethersfield was on Sunday the scene of another cowardly, unprovoked murder. The excellent Warden of the Prison, WILLIAM WILLARD, a man universally respected as a citizen and officer, whose administration of the Prison has been in all respects admirable, was killed by the notorious convict, jail-bird and burglar, JAMES WILSON. No man has ever done more for the comfort of the prisoners under his charge, consistent with their security, than Mr. WILLARD. While he was a capital executive of the prison, he was noted for his humanity and kindness of heart. It will be remembered that his predecessor, Mr. WEBSTER, was killed by the convict TOOLE, some seven or eight years ago. The death of Mr. WILLARD is an irreparable loss to his family and friends, and a great loss to the State, which he served so faithfully. The following are the

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER.

It was the custom of Capt. WILLARD to make a tour through the wards of the prison every other Sunday to talk with the convicts and listen to their complaints. He had nearly completed his rounds yesterday afternoon, when the convict WILSON called to the watchman, JAMES CARTER, who was on the second tier of cells, that he had something on his slate that he wished the Captain to read. The watchman told the Captain, and the latter approached WILSON'S cell, took up the slate with the side toward him on which was written: To Mr. Capt. WILLARD—Please read on the other side." The Captain turned the slate over and commenced to read, when WILSON thrust through the bars a heavy cane, with a thin, sharp knife-blade stuck firmly in one end, and stabbed the Captain in the bowels. The latter then tried to wrench the cane away from WILSON while the knife was yet in his bowels, thus adding much to the severity of the wound, but the hook of the cane caught in the bars of WILSON'S cell, and he could not pull it through. He then walked to the door which leads to the keeper's hall, about twenty feet distant, and as the keeper on duty then opened it, he said, "WILSON has cut me." He then met his son in the hall, who helped him to his room. This occurred at 2:50 P. M., and the keeper sent to Hartford immediately for medical aid.

THE WOUND AND DEATH.

The wound was inflicted with a small knife-blade, and is situated in the centre and the lower half of the abdomen, being, perhaps, one and one-fourth inches in length, and running transversely. A yard of intestine protruded from this small wound, showing a complete division of the bowel in one place, and a cut of three-fourths of an inch in length in the intestinal wall situated three inches above this division. The attachment of the bowels was also wounded. Dr. FOX, of Wethersfield, was first in attendance, and administered some anodynes. He was followed by Drs. MAYER, JACKSON and ELLSWORTH, of this city. After consultation it was decided to enlarge the external opening, return the bowels, and attach the severed pieces to the lips of the outside wound. It was done, two blood-vessels being tied during the proceeding, and the Captain being partially under the influence of ether. The prostration of the Captain was very great, and it was feared that he would not rally, being almost pulseless all the time. Still a free administration of stimulants brought up the pulse somewhat, and a little hope was indulged. But soon after the dressing of the wound was completed he sank again, and gradually became lower until death took place at 6 P. M. There was little pain, and death came easily.

THE STATE OF FEELING.

Mrs. WILLARD and the children of the murdered man bore their misfortune with fortitude, although its magnitude seemed to prostrate them. The sympathy of the neighbors was fully aroused, and the front yard of the prison was filled with an indignant crowd, which expressed the opinion that "WILSON ought to be hanged before the sun went down," and they looked as if they might have executed their sentence could they have gotten at the murderer. Many people went out from this city, all expressing the utmost sympathy with Capt. WILLARD and his family.

THE MOTIVES OF THE MURDER.

The motives of the assassin are believed to be these: Intention to get into the city jail and to make his escape from thence. He is sentenced to State's Prison for sixteen years, and when that term has expired there are four or five indictments from other States waiting for him. So his case is hopeless unless he can break jail, which he has previously accomplished a number of times. But our State's Prison was, to all appearances, too strong for him, and he expected a better chance in the City jail, where he will be lodged during his trial for the murder of the Warden. This object being known, of course our officials will take good care of him. It seems as if riveting him to the floor, in the good old way, might keep him safe, even in our jail.

INTERVIEW OF THE CHAPLAIN AT 7 P. M.

The chaplain, Rev. Mr. WOODING, visited WILSON in his cell at 7 o'clock this evening and found him perfectly calm. He said he had meditated the deed since Friday, and did it understandingly. The chaplain also saw WILSON last night, who asked him the address of the former chaplain, as he said he wanted to write to him, when he added: "I have no disposition to harm any one, not even Capt. WILLARD." A few days ago one of the directors of the prison said to WILSON: "So, WILSON, you are at your old tricks again! You have broken all the laws of the prison; but if stone and iron will make a place strong enough to hold you, we will make you one."

WILSON brooded over this several days, thinking he would be kept all Winter in a dungeon, where he thought he would freeze or starve, and he resolved to kill the Captain in order that he might be hung. He said last night he was tired of life, and wished he might die before morning. After the deed was done he said to the chaplain: "I am satisfied; I have done my duty!"

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The following verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury:

State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, ss.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14, 1870.—We, the undersigned, having been summoned to inquire as a jury of inquest as to the cause and manner of the death of WILLIAM WILLARD, whose death was sudden and untimely and unknown, and which occurred in said Wethersfield, having viewed the body, and having heard the testimony of seven witnesses, do find that said WILLIAM WILLARD was stabbed, at about 2½ o'clock this afternoon, in the Connecticut State Prison, by a shoe-knife blade fixed in the end of a cane, then in the hands of JAMES WILSON, a convict in said prison, and that said WILSON deliberately stabbed said WILLARD, and that said WILLARD was willfully murdered by said WILSON.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA.

The steam-ship *Abyssinia*, from Liverpool Aug. 6, and Queenstown Aug. 7, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two days' later news than that brought by the *City of Brussels*.

The action for libel brought by Messrs. INMAN, the owners of the *City of Boston*, against Mr. JENKINS, which is appointed to be tried at the ensuing Liverpool Assizes, has been the subject of an application to Mr. Justice MONTAGUE SMITH, at Chambers, to defer the hearing, in order that evidence for the defendant might be taken at Halifax, N. S. His Lordship decided that the trial should not take place before the 23d instant. It will be remembered that the alleged libel was contained in a published letter, calling in question the seaworthiness of the *City of Boston* when she left this side of the Atlantic on her last passage.

Archbishop MANNING has sent a circular, dated the 3d of August, to his clergy, asking them to join with him in an act of thanksgiving for the many mercies of the last few months, and for the many memorable events by which they have been marked. He goes on to say: "Although the Council of the Vatican is neither prorogued nor suspended, it has nevertheless completed a distinct period of its work. As I hope to lay before you as soon as may be a careful statement of its history and of its acts for the instruction of our flock, I refrain at this time from all details. The Catholic Church throughout the world is now uniting in thanksgiving for the good providence of God which has hitherto watched over the Council, and in intercession that the terrible scourges of war which are now impending over Christian Europe may be mercifully averted. I therefore request that until further notice is given you will add in all masses the collect, &c., for peace, and that on Sunday, the 14th inst., you will direct the *Te Deum* to be sung. And further, in your sermons, while explaining to your flock the motives of these acts of thanksgiving and intercession, make known to them that the definitions of the Council require no other publication than the solemn act by which the Holy Father has already published them to the universal Church."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Ministry—Fear of France if She is Victorious—What Prussia Would Do—The Ministry not Acting in Harmony—Spanish Finances—The Spanish Fleet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, July 29, 1870.

The Minister of the Interior, M. RIVERO, has been severely attacked by the organs devoted to the Ministry. On the other hand, M. SAGASTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is very much perplexed to decide upon the steps that ought to be taken at this critical juncture by the Government. M. RIVERO has informed Gen. PRIM that he intends to resign, and in their turn, M. MORER, Minister of the Colonies, and M. ECHEGARAY, Minister of Public Works, have declared it to be their intention to resign in case M. RIVERO should do so. To the above difficulty a greater one has now been added.

The parties hostile to Gen. PRIM, and who oppose openly the bad direction given by him to the political affairs of Spain, have requested the permanent Commission of the Cortes to convoke the Deputies for the 15th of August, or at the latest for the 1st of September. The Commission will meet to-morrow. It is doubtful as to whether it will consent to the convocation of the Deputies, for the President of the Cortes, M. ZORRILLA, has replied from Burgos, where he is at present staying, that he does not see the necessity of convoking them. On the other hand, Gen. PRIM, while seeming to yield to the demand of public opinion, is of the same mind as M. ZORRILLA. They wish, at any price, to prevent all debates in which the Ministry might get the worst of it. The supporters of the convocation of the Deputies bring forward very serious reasons to prove the necessity of their request. This is the outline of them.

FEARS OF FRANCE.

If France should prove victorious on the banks of the Rhine, she would wish, as she considers Spain a continual hotbed of political disturbances, to put an end to the provisional state of things, and place upon the throne of Spain a candidate of her own choosing. While pretending to respect the autonomy and the right of the Spaniards to select their own form of government as they would wish, the country would be greatly exposed to civil war if France should leave the frontiers open, and it is very probable she will do so, in order to have an excuse for entering Spain to put an end to the civil discord she would have thus caused, and influencing with all its power the destinies of this unhappy country.

WHAT PRUSSIA WOULD DO.

If, on the contrary, Prussia should be victorious, say the Republicans and all the parties opposed to the *statu quo*, flushed with victory she would have Spain accept her candidate and make the Peninsula a German colony. In this case, again, civil war would break out, for four parties would rise to oppose this solution, which would be against the wishes of three-fourths of the nation. The constitution of the country must be settled at once, say the Republicans, and the republic proclaimed without any further delay, in order to save Spain from being exposed to the humiliation of receiving a King from a foreign Court, which would involve the country in all the horrors of a civil war.

POSITION OF THE REGENT.

Gen. PRIM is neither favorable to a change in the Ministry nor to the expected meeting of the Deputies. It is very likely he will prevent both. The Regent, who is not ignorant of the critical state of affairs, has decided to return from La Granja in order to preside at the Council of Ministers. Will his persuasive voice have sufficient influence to prevent the resignation of M RIVERO and his colleagues? It is probable.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

Some little difficulty has arisen between M. OLOZAGA and the Minister of Foreign Affairs here. M. OLOZAGA has lately sent a report to the Spanish Government, in which he declares that Spain ought to decide on forming an alliance with either France or Prussia. M. OLOZAGA, after a good deal of conversation, decides in favor of an alliance with France, and advises the Spanish Government to place twenty-five thousand men under the orders of the Emperor. Notwithstanding M. OLOZAGA'S report, which was read at a council of Ministers, it was decided that Spain will observe a prudent neutrality, and the decree announcing this result appeared in the *Gazette* of yesterday. M. SAGASTA will inform M. OLOZAGA, as he sends him this decision of the Ministry, that he is expected to resign. You will see that M. OLOZAGA will consume this fresh grief in silence. They pretend to say at Madrid that he is too much devoted to the Emperor, whose inspirations he blindly follows.

SPANISH FINANCES.

The Spanish financiers were greatly excited yesterday on learning that certain bills drawn by the Treasury in Madrid upon the Receivers-General of the Provinces had been protested through not having been paid, and notwithstanding the forcible demands for payment on the part of the bankers, the holders of these bills for a large amount, they had not yet been met.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PROVINCES.

The social position of the Peninsula tends from day to day to become worse. In Andalusia, in the provinces of Malaga and Seville, more persons have been seized and carried off by the bandits. Several of them have not appeared again, because their friends have not been able to pay the ransom demanded by the brigands. Some disturbances have taken place at Linares, in the province of Guadalajara. The Police having arrested a workman, was attacked by a body of peasants, who killed one policeman and wounded another. The Police then fired upon the bands of insurgents, of whom they killed two and wounded several. At Tremp, Catalonia, 150 men, calling themselves Carlists, appeared in arms. The six policemen stationed there received them with a volley, but the insurgents overcame them, killing two and wounding three. At Huesca, at Tavisa, in Generstar, further bands of twelve, fourteen and twenty bandits have been observed. They are armed with guns, the whole of which they have pillaged on their passage.

The Spanish fleet has sailed from Ferrol to Mahon. All the ports are being put in a state of defense.

ITALY.

Effect of the War in Italy—The Ecumenical Council—The Vote on Infallibility—The Infallibility Dogma at Vienna.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, July 23, 1870.

As people begin to recover their senses after the stunning shock of the first announcement of war, the magnitude of the crisis and its possible consequences of evil are better appreciated. No one yet knows whether the fire thus kindled is to set all Europe in a blaze, or what Powers now neutral may finally be drawn into the fray. The immediate effect is the prostration of commerce, the fall of stocks, and here in Italy a rapid rise in the premium on gold. Ten days ago the depreciation of paper money was nominal; it is now at fourteen per cent. The failure of several mercantile firms at Genoa is reported, and the bankruptcy of others in the northern cities is expected. The giddiness and the passion of recent discussions have yielded to calmer examinations and soberer thought. For one side or the other, the sympathies of most are already formed. The most common opinion is that the action of France was too precipitate, and quite unprovoked by a fact no more important than that alleged as the cause of the quarrel. So far, it is believed that justice is not on the side of France. The public mind here seems to be unusually tranquil, although a movement is going on among those who wish to destroy the dynasty, believing that the moment is favorable for the accomplishment of their designs.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Roman Council is neither broken up nor adjourned, but notice has been given to the Bishops that they may quit, or stroll off informally, or without any special license, but be ready to answer to their names at the call of the roll on the 11th of December. The Fathers are glad enough to go about other business, seek recreation, or take rest, at least those among them who have no ax to grind at Rome. Such ardent devotees as Archbishop MANNING, converts from Anglican to Catholic Episcopacy, who have been fishing for Cardinal's hats or other honors, find Rome very comfortable, while others have voted it as hot as Tophet. Members of the Council are passing through Florence, and several of those belonging to the Liberal Party, or opposition, have seized the opportunity to take a look from the diplomatic gallery at the Italian Parliament. Among them the heroic Bishop STROSSMEYER was the other day the object of sympathetic attention. The Bishop of Biella in Piedmont on his arrival home was received by the population with almost an ovation. He is a friend of Signor SELLA, the present Minister of Finance, who is an enterprising citizen of the same town; and not long ago the Minister was taunted by the extremists in Parliament with holding communication with Bishops. Signor SELLA was able to render justice to this one by declaring that he regarded it as an honor to have his friendship, for he had always been one of the most active and ardent supporters of every public enterprise which had for its object the progress of their Society.

THE VOTE ON INFALLIBILITY.

As you already know, the final vote in the Council brought out from rather more than five hundred and fifty Fathers the cry of *placet*. Only two *non placets* were heard, and these from such weak brothers as to seem almost like men of straw, put forward to show in the record to what a nullity the minority was reduced. One of these negatives came from a Sicilian Bishop, and the other from the Bishop of Little Rock, Arkansas. The latter, it is said, had resolved not to vote, but, hearing the single voice of opposition, he took courage, and revised his determination, and his *non placet* was shouted out at the very fag end of the call. But this is very far from being the whole truth of the history of this Papal infallibility vote. Nearly two hundred and twenty members of the Council did not vote at all. The official list gives the names of 764 members of the Council, which shows that there was an abstention of will toward one-third part in the decision. But the truth of the matter is best stated in a document which will form a part of contemporary history.

A PROTEST.

There is a protest, signed by the Bishops of the Opposition, addressed directly to His Holiness, the Chief Vicar, and this is its language: "Most Blessed Father: In the General Congregation, held on the 13th of the current month, we gave our suffrages upon the scheme of the primary dogmatical constitution of the Church. It is known to your Holiness that there were eighty-eight Fathers, who, stimulated by conscience, and moved by love for the Holy Church, gave their suffrages with the words *non placet*. Sixty-two others voted with the words *placet juxta modum*; while about seventy absented themselves from the Congregation and did not give their votes. To these, others, kept away by illness, or for serious reasons obliged to return to their homes, are to be added. In such a manner has been manifested to your Holiness, and to all the world by what numbers our sentence has been approved, and in what way we have fulfilled the office and the duty which belongs to us. From that day, nothing has taken place to cause us to change our opinions. On the contrary, many and serious things have happened which have confirmed those opinions, and we once more declare and renew the suffrages already given, and establish by this writing our purpose of not taking part in the public session to be held on the 18th of the present month. This we resolve, because the love and filial reverence which a little while ago led some of our number to prostrate themselves at the feet of your Holiness, would not permit us to say in the face of the holy father, *non placet* on a subject which so intimately concerns his person. Besides, the vote we should give would be but a repetition of that already given in the General Congregation. We therefore return, without delay, to our respective flocks, to which, after so long absence, with fears of war and urgent spiritual needs, our presence is necessary, grieving most of all that, on account of the sad times upon which we have fallen, the peace of conscience of our faithful ones is disturbed."

THE INFALLIBILITY DOGMA AT VIENNA.

As soon as it was known at Vienna that the infallibility scheme was voted, the Municipal Council of that city met and passed the following resolutions: First, The immediate re-establishment of the *placet régime*. Second, The immediate abrogation of the concordat. Third, The preparation of a project of law to regulate the relations of the State with the Roman Catholic Church in such a manner that the enjoyment of civil and family rights shall be wholly independent of the influence of the Church, or so as to render impossible its usurpations in the domain of the State, the commune, and the public conscience." So you see that the great moral, political and social revolution is going on under the direction of organized governments, to which it may be safely left. Rome during the Summer vacation will have opportunity to see how the first dose administered works, and the Council in the Autumn will try its science in compounding a second and more powerful, in the form of the Syllabus.

ANGELICO.

Fatal Result of a Balloon Ascension.

The Saginaw, Mich., *Courier*, of a recent date, says:

"The sports at the grounds of the Germania Society, where a balloon was to have made an ascension yesterday, were interrupted by an unexpected fatal accident. The furnace for generating hot air to inflate the balloon, together with apparatus pertaining to the balloon, were located on the east side of the grounds, on either side of which were two high poles similar to those used as tent-poles for circuses, stayed up with ropes. As the preliminaries preparatory to inflating the balloon were commenced several men attempted to tighten the stay ropes. Whether the rope broke, or became loosened, the effect was the same. The pole toppled, and as the rope supporting it loosened, it fell with a crash among the crowd that had gathered around to witness what was going on. All escaped but one, she a woman, who still kept her seat on one of the benches scattered about the ground, the pole striking her on the back of the head and neck, and dislocating her neck, and probably causing instant death. The crowd gathered around the fallen woman, and she was conveyed into the Germania School building near by. Several physicians were on the ground, but the woman was beyond all medical assistance. Deceased was probably twenty-five years of age. She was a woman of rather questionable character, and is known as the wife of BENO KATTANIE, proprietor of the New-Orleans Saloon."

The general attractions of the *Galaxy*, now almost without a rival among American magazines, will be increased in September by the publication of the first part of a new novel by Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, entitled "Lady Judith; A Story of Two Continents." Mr. MCCARTHY'S popularity is already well attested, and this story from his pen will doubtless be welcomed by a very large circle of readers. The *Galaxy* is never satisfied unless it can appear before the public with a new charm every month, and there can be no doubt that in this new novel, dealing as it will with features common to American and English life, it will have found the means of enlarging its wide circle of readers.

OUR READERS will bear in mind that on Thursday next the last sale of the furniture manufactured by J. W. SOUTHACK, (who has occupied the premises Nos. 194 and 196 Broadway for the past twenty-five years,) will commence. This will positively be the last chance to get this superior make of furniture at auction, as the rebuilding on the site of the present building will be commenced on the 1st of September. HENRY B. HERTZ, the well-known auctioneer, will offer every article without reserve to the highest bidder. Every variety of furniture will be found at this last sale, consisting of parlor and chamber sets, office desks, chairs, and in fact every article in the furniture line. Housekeepers will do well to attend.—*Express.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail. 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

Two or three Colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what originally was a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

We have Frequently heard Mothers say they would not be without Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BLISS—TOMLINSON.—In Stamford, Aug. 15, by Rev. A. S. Twombly, Mr. IRA BLISS to Miss CAROLINE S. TOMLINSON.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Esopus, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, WILLIAM R. BRINCKERHOFF, son of Abraham and Catherine, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYRD.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Sunday, 14th inst., ROBERT P. BYRD, eldest son of George J. and Hannah Byrd, aged 22 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 6 West 29th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CAVANNAH.—At Catskill, Aug. 15, CATHERINE CAVANNAH, widow of the late Wm. A. Cavannah.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOULDS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Friday, Aug. 12, at Bloomfield, N. J., Mrs. MARGARET FOULDS, in her 60th year, relict of the late Robert Foulds, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respecfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. F. Sanxay, Bloomfield, N. J.

JESSUP.—On Monday evening, after a long and painful illness, HALSTED JESSUP, son of William and Annis Jessup, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., and members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 146 West 10th-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Somerstown, Westchester County, for interment, on Thursday.

MALOY.—On Monday, the 15th inst., at No. 229 East 20th-st., ELIZABETH MALOY, aged 82 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the above number, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PETTIGREW.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 16, JENNIE C., wife of James R. Pettigrew, and daughter of Robert and Jennie McQuhae.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POND.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, 15th inst., ELLEN NELSON, youngest daughter of Gideon D. and Maria Isabel Pond, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 26 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 17th inst., from Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 2¼ P. M. train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Return trains 4, 5, 6, and 7:28 P. M.

SCRYMSER.—Suddenly, at West Point, of disease of the heart, ANNIE F., wife of Walden P. Scrymser, and daughter of John B. James, of Riverdale.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the house of Mr. James Scrymser, No. 41 West 29th-st.

SCUDDER.—On Monday, Aug. 15, FANNING SCUDDER, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 239 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SWIFT.—At Roseville, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 14, JOSEPH, infant son of Joseph and Gertrude H. Swift.

SLOANE.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, 16th inst., of diphtheria, CARRIE HANNAH, daughter of Thomas D. and Caroline Sloane.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 King-st., New-York.

VANDERPOOL.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Hague, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DE WOLFE VANDERPOOL, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Aug. 18, at 3½ P. M., at the Baptist Church.

☞ Eastport and Halifax papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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UMBRELLAS.
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The mails for Europe close at this office on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M., and at all the stations as follows, viz: A and B, 7:40 A. M.; C and D, 7:20 A. M.; E and F, 7 A. M.

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THE ART OF MUSIC.

Coming Convention of the National Musical Congress in this City—The Programme.

The second annual Convention of the National Musical Congress will occur at Steinway Hall, in this City, Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1 of the current year. Essays, discussions and addresses, by eminent musical authorities, upon topics of vital importance to the conservation and dignifying of the art and its professors, will be presented, and an occasion of great interest and profit is anticipated. The exercises will be as follows:

TUESDAY, Aug. 30.—10 A. M., transaction of business, including the appointment of committees, announcements, &c. 2½ P. M., opening exercises, addresses of welcome, response and address by the President; a paper by HENRY C. WATSON, Esq., New-York. Subject: "The National Musical Congress, its Duties and its Objects." 4 P. M., a paper by L. H. SOUTHARD, Mus. Doc., Director of Music, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md. Subject: "Musical Criticism." 8 P. M., a paper by JAMES PECH, Mus. Doc. Oxon., Senior Organist of Trinity Parish, New-York. Subject: "Academical Degrees in Music."

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.—10 A. M., a paper by THEO. F. SEWARD, Esq., Orange, N. J. Subject: "What can this Association do to Revive an Interest in Elementary Musical Instruction?" 11 A. M., an illustration, by LUTHER WHITING MASON, Esq., Boston, Mass., of "The Method Employed in the Public Schools of Boston in Teaching Vocal Music to Young Children," with practical exercises by a choir of children from the primary schools of New-York. 2:30 P. M., a paper by GEO. F. ROOT, Esq., Chicago, Ill. Subject: "Philosophy of the Elementary Principles of Music." 4 P. M., a paper by JOHN P. MORGAN, Esq., New-York. Subject: "The Study of the Theory of Music, in its Legitimate Relations to General Education. 8 P. M., a paper by J. O'NEILL, Esq., Boston, Mass. Subject: "The Voice Considered as the Organ of Esthetical Feeling in Art."

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.—10 A. M., miscellaneous business. A paper by S. A. EMERY, Esq., Boston, Mass. Subject: "The Popular Taste." 11 A. M., a paper by C. C. CONVERSE, Esq., New-York. Subject: "The Moral Influence of Music." 2½ P. M., a paper by Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D. D., Pittsfield, Mass. Subject: "Congregational Singing; its Advantages and its Difficulties." 3½ P. M., a paper by J. H. CORNELL, Esq., New-York. Subject: "Appropriate Music for the Church Service." 4¼ P. M., an address by JOHN ZUNDEL, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., upon the same subject, to be followed by a discussion. P. M., a paper by Prof. GEO. J. STOECKEL, Mus. Doc., of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn. Subject: "Dramatic Music." Closing Exercises. Each paper presented to the association will be open for discussion by the members. Valuable papers from W. S. B. MATHEWS, Esq., Chicago, Ill. Subject: The Art of Piano-forte Playing," and from CARLO BASSINI, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject: "Vocal Culture," have been contributed, and will be read during the anniversary. The exercises will be interspersed by vocal and instrumental music of a high order by leading artists.

Messrs. Henry C. Watson, John Stephenson, James Pech, Henry L. Stuart and Eben Tourjee constitute the Committee of Arrangements.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burial and Transit Permits—A Report on Street Cleaning—The Nuisance in the Harbor.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners CECCARINI, GROSS, MULLALY, HENRY SMITH and S. SMITH, (one more than a quorum,) present.

Upon recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, several applications for permits to melt fat were denied, and applications for permits to kill poultry, gather fat, and to keep cows, goats and geese, to gather swill and manufacture soap, were granted.

On reports from the City Sanitary Inspector, various permits for slaughtering animals were granted. Upon a special re-inspection of the premises No. 556 West-street, a permit was refused on an application for boiling and cleaning tripe. The request of TOBY & BOOTH for a permit to render fresh tallow was denied. A number of applications for permission to slaughter animals were referred to the Sanitary Committe—it being understood that a thorough inspection of all these establishments is to be made and the entire subject finally disposed of.

The indorsement of Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, upon the weekly mortality report, states that there is a decrease of twenty-three deaths compared with the previous week, but the mortality of the last week was 129 greater than for the corresponding period of 1869. Dr. RUSSELL also submitted a communication asking the Board to fix the hours for granting burial and transit permits, in which he states that as now arranged, the hours for granting burial permits are from 8½ A. M. to 7 P. M., for transit permits from 7½ A. M. to 7 P. M., and for both from 9 A. M. to 12 noon, on Sunday. No suggestion was made as to what hours should be named, and the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee. Judge BOSWORTH remarked that they should be fixed so as to give all possible accommodation to the public, and cited cases where persons had suffered great inconvenience and annoyance because of their inability to procure transit permits to remove the bodies of deceased friends from the City in time for trains which they desired to take.

Dr. THOMAS COTTMAN, Inspector of Street Cleaning, made a report complimenting the Board on the cleanly condition of the City, and repelling as unjust the complaints of the Press that the streets where the affluent live are kept clean while the poor are left in filth. He cited as proof that no additional cleaning of Fifth-avenue has been ordered, while Oliver, Bayard, Mott, Mulberry, and Baxter streets are cleaned every day, instead of once a week, as formerly. The Inspector gives no facts or figures as to the amount expended in street cleaning, and being compelled to admit an excessive mortality of late, lays the blame upon the extraordinary elevation of temperature.

The attention of the Board was called by a communication from Dr. JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer of the Port, to the practice of the contractors for removing offal from the City, of throwing carcasses of animals into the Bay, in consequence of which the shores of the harbor are covered with putrid masses, from which there is great danger of the creation of diseases. He states that the danger arising from this source should be effectually guarded against at a moment when yellow fever has appeared in a neighboring city, and cholera has appeared on the Black Sea, and following the wake of war in Europe, there is a possibility that it may reach us. A petition from the citizens of New-Utrecht was also presented, in which they complain that the shores of their bay are made dangerous by the offal thrown into the waters of the harbor, being cast upon them by the tide, and specifying that at the time the petition was signed, within a distance of 1,000 feet there were the bodies of ten horses, besides a large quantity of offal. Some time ago the same matter was called to the attention of the Board, and it was then referred to the Counsel, Mr. VANDERPŒLL, who reported that the Board has no power to interfere with the contractors, and, upon motion of Judge BOSWORTH, the subject was again referred to the Counsel to report whether any, and if so, what department of the City Government has authority to abate the nuisance.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Youthful Antiquary—Unknown Men Drowned—Stealing and Receiving Stolen Goods—Minor Accidents and Offenses.

CHARLES STEINBERG, a boy, stole two old-fashioned copper cents, yesterday, from the store of THOMAS WILLIAMS, at No. 38 Baxter-street, and as the coins were of rare date, and had a commercial value of $10, the boy was pursued and arrested in a neighboring store, where he had offered the pennies for sale, showing that he knew them to be valuable. When arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs, CHARLES was held for trial.

The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, in the East River, near Pier No. 17, and removed to the Morgue. The remains of another man were washed ashore at Governor's Island, and it is supposed that they may be those of a victim of the steamer *Norwalk* disaster, though no evidence exists that any one was drowned on that occasion. The body of a third unknown man was found, yesterday, in the North River, near the foot of Charles-street, and, like all of the others, removed to the Morgue by the Police for inquest.

The body of an infant was found, yesterday, in a culvert, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-second-street; and another was found in a heap of sand in front of No. 85 Laurens-street.

JAMES RYAN, aged seventeen, of No. 158 Eighth-avenue, a porter in the employ of CLARK & BROTHERS, at No. 88 Reade-street, was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs, on a charge of having stolen 25,000 needles, valued at $45. The boy confessed his guilt, and stated that he had frequently stolen goods from the store, and sold them at reduced rates to one SAMUEL LAP, a notorious fellow, who is well known as a receiver to the Police. LAP was also arrested, and held for trial with young RYAN. JOSEPH BERRIAN, a clerk of NATHAN J. NEWITTER at No. 321 Broadway, was arraigned for stealing some spool cotton and silk twist, valued at $26. As he had also sold the plunder to LAP, he was remanded for trial, and LAP was held on that charge also.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the liquor-store of CHARLES MULLIGAN, No. 268 East Broadway, where it occasioned a loss of $150, and extended to the adjoining stables of S. M. DRAN, which it damaged to the amount of $200. The buildings, owned by JOHN CALDWELL, of No. 15 William-street, will require $500 for repairs.

ANN MCGINLEY, of No. 434 East Sixteenth-street, was turned out of the house about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by her husband, JOHN MCGINLEY, and in attempting to get in again through a hall bedroom window, fell and broke her leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK CARROLL, of No. 635 Greenwich-avenue, while at work, yesterday, on the brig *Emma Lockwood*, lying at Pier No. 49 North River, received two severe scalp-wounds by a block falling upon him from aloft. He was taken home.

Attempted Wife-Murder in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn came near having another sensation in the shape of a murder yesterday afternoon. WM. CONNOLLY, a laborer, residing at No. 77 York-street, went home intoxicated between 2 and 3 o'clock. He felt like fighting, and there being no person around but his wife, he determined to quarrel with her. He accordingly began swearing at her for some trivial matter, and when she dared to reply he seized a knife, and, shouting that he would murder her, stabbed her in the left breast. The wound, though severe, will not, it is believed, prove fatal. Officer COWAN, of the Second Precinct, arrested CONNOLLY, who, on being questioned regarding the matter, swore and said he would teach her to keep her tongue still.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, the attendance was larger than usual, and the following transactions were effected:

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE sold a house and lot on the west side of Attorney-street, 105 feet south of Stanton-street, for $7,389. The lot was 18.9x74. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, also under an order of the Court, disposed of a house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 350 feet 1 inch west of Sixth-avenue. Lot 20.8x100.11, for $5,000.

The above comprised the business of the day, but the Exchange wore more of a business look than for some weeks past. No suburban sales in any direction took place, unless the Scranton, Penn., sale of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY can be termed such, and even then the only claim to come within that class would be that it was conducted by New-York auctioneers. Owing to the distance from the City no details of the transaction have been received.

To-morrow, at 1 P. M., on the premises, the adjourned sale at Carlstadt, N. J., takes place, under the direction of Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, a large number of lots will be offered. A special train, excursion, will leave the City during the morning for the convenience of those interested, tickets for which can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberti & McGuire.

House and lot, w. s. Attorney-st., 105 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 18.9x74	$7,389

By William Kennelly.

House and lot, n. s. 124th-st., 350.1 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.8x100.11	$5,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., n. s., No. 358, 24x1x97.2x25x92	$17,200
Essex-st., e. s., 175 ft. w. of Rivington-st., 25x100	13,000
12th-st., n. s., 197 ft. e. of Av. A, 24.3x103.3	9,000
62d-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5	12,000
2d-av. e. s., 85 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x125x15.5x100	17,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 506 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	$8,500
Ellery-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 30x100	2,800
Hopkins-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	1,300
Hart-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	2,350
Jackson-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	1,400
Navy-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 50x100	9,300
Powers-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 16.8x100	4,000
Raymond-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Lafayette-st., 25x100	1,000
Wyckoff and Leonard sts., s. w. corner, 80x80x20x70	10,750
10th and Ainslie sts., n. corner, 50x100	5,000
18th-st., n. s., 440 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.2	2,800
Baltic-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Smith-av., 25x200	3,500
Fulton-av., s. s., 199 ft. w. of Washington-av., 20x100	11,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 74 ft. e. of Classon-av., 24x121	12,000
Gates-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 175x100 Quincy-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 150x100	11,500
6th-av., s. e. s., 39 ft., s. w. of 16th-st., 18.2x80	3,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Queens.

4th-av., e. s., 25x100, lot No. 482	$63

Jamaica.

Allen-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. w. of South-st., 25x100	$120
Allen-st., s. s., 125 ft. n. w. of South-st., 25x100	$360

Oyster Bay.

Road to Glen Gove, s. s.. adjoining Stennsick, 75x128	$2,250

Long Island City.

East 3d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Van Alst-av., 25x100	$700
East 8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of East-av., 25x100	800
East-av. and East 2d-st., s. w. corner, lots Nos. 23, 24 and 25, block No. 4	3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Warren-st., w. s., 132 ft. s. of York-st., 22x75	$9,500
Scott-st., s. s., lot No. 23, block No. 2, Weber's map, 25x100	2,400
Palisade-av., lot No. 43, block No. 5, Weber's map, 25x100	2,450
Washington-st., s. s., 96 ft. e. of Giles-st., 75x100	3,130
Essex-st., lot No. 34, Mangen's map, 25x100	10,000
St. Pauls-av., s. s., lot No. 126, Wright's map, 25x100	1,726

Greenville.

Lot No. 4, section No. 91, Graves' map, 25x100 Lot No. 1, section No. 93, Graves' map, 25x100	$725

Hamson.

S. e. corner Bergen and 6th sts., 100x100	$1,600

Hoboken.

W. s. Grand-st., lots Nos. 19 and 20, block No. 138, Coster's estate, 50x100	$2,100

Weehawken.

E. s. Gregory-av., lot No. 12, Bowers' map, 100x338x365	$25,500
7th-av. and 1st. st., s. w. corner, 33.3x65.9x50x100 1st-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of 7th-av., 80x102.5x46x100	1,700
Bank-st., 129 ft. w. of Academy-st., 32.3x76	1,700
Lewis-st., e. s., 213 ft. n. of Spruce-st., 25x100	750
Orange and Gold sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	7,500
Wallace-st., e. s., adjoining C, No. 18, 28.9x100	1,000

Woodside.

H. Weeks to G. Senter, 38 acres	$57,000

Bloomfield.

S. s. of, running from Morris Canal to land of S. Baldwin, 50x100	$350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY, ABOVE 34TH-ST.—A large and finely-improved corner property for sale very cheap and easy terms, to close an estate.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable; price $9,000, $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

A FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY-CULTIVATED farm, 112 acres, good improvements, well fruited, timbered, watered and fenced, near depot, churches, schools, &c., one and a half hours by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale very cheap. Others, all sizes and prices, for sale and exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELL, Locust Valley, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
GRAND CONTINUATION SALE.
279 SPLENDID LOTS
on the
VAN NURSE FARM,
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY.
UNPARALLELED FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The storm Aug. 10 compelled an adjournment after half of the property had been sold to appreciative buyers. The disappointment expressed by scores who wished to purchase one or more lots has induced the owner to consent to offer the balance on
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

His instructions to the auctioneers are positive to sell every lot to the highest bidder, regardless of price.
A SPLENDID COLLATION,
consisting of ice-cream and other luxuries, will be served up under a fine tent on arrival of cars.

How to go: Take 10 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st. on morning of sale, Aug. 23.
MAPS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S.
No. 25 Nassau-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE.
BERRY FARM, CARLSTADT, N. J.,
THURSDAY, Aug. 18,
At 1 o'clock, on premises.
JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell the balance of the BERRY FARM, near Carlstadt Depot, consisting of 500 choice lots, as above, without limit or reservation. Free excursion. Free collation. Terms easy. Perfect title.
Free tickets of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
in
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from Sept. 1, apartments in a private house for house-keeping; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address J. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 43d and 52d sts. Address, with particulars, rent, &c., &c., J. H., Box No. 11.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,
NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over
$1,500,000
has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several morgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-Yark.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,
AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns
NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;
In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to
PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY,
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.
N. Y. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS & BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GASLIGHT STOCKS,
8 AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
including an extensive variety of Railroad Bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest, at low rates for profitable investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, which has been the established custom of this house for many years.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D MCKINLAY,
Agents.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000. Rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch warerooms No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CREDITORS OF A. D. & R. N. TITSWORTH & CO., and J. D. TITSWORTH & BROTHERS, are hereby requested to present their claims against either of the above firms, with vouchers in support of the same, to Wm. M. Gawtry, No. 56 Lispenard-st., New-York, by order of the Trustees under the assignment.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

WM. M. GAWTRY,
WM. G. ANDERSON,
EBEN F. BACON,
WM. F. MERRILL,
Trustees.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 250,921. FINDER please return to Bowery Savings Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE
FROM CROTON LAKE.
$1 PER 100 POUNDS.
to families using Ice through Fall and Winter seasons.
Apply to or address
NATIONAL ICE CO., of New-York.
Depot: 4th-av., 48th to 49th sts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duties of "the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard," in compliance with a resolution of Congress.

The character of the observations to be had at different stations throughout the country, and the meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as, with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study. The pay and allowances of these non-commissioned officers, when not serving with troops, amount to about $900 per annum; when serving with troops, about $360; in the latter case, quarters, fuel, subsistence and clothing are provided by the Government.

The number of appointments being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, No. 1,719 G-street, Washington, D. C.

Circulars, giving full particulars, will be furnished on application to this office.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NATIONAL White Lead and Zinc Works, No. 180 Front-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed, by order of the Court, receiver of the property and effects of the late firm of CHRISTAL & STRUTHERS, No. 180 Front-st., New-York, and have taken possession at the above place, and am now offering for sale the stock and property of said firm.

Dealers will find it to their interest to call and buy, as I am offering at cost.

All parties indebted to said firm are required to make payment to me only. All parties having claims against said firm will present the same to me for adjustment.

Payment of all demands due said firm must be made without delay, or proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

The balance of stock unsold will be sold at public auction, at No. 180 Front-st., New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACOB VANDERPOEL, Receiver.
Dated Aug. 1, 1870.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Attention is invited to the advertisements in the following papers, viz.: *Witness, Daily News, Gazette,* at Montreal; *Globe,* at Toronto; *Chronicle,* at Quebec; *British Whig,* at Kingston, for the sale by tender and public auction of Government stores.

The tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 22d inst., and the public auction will commence at 10 A. M. of the 25th inst.

B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, Canada, Montreal, 9th August, 1870.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavement representing themselves as the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is now laid on 6th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

CORDOVA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All parties who may have sent or intend to send goods to this exhibition are requested to forward at once advice of same, and of the space required, to the Argentine Legation, Washington, or to EWD. F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

CHOIR BOYS WANTED—FOR AN EPISCOPAL church in the City; liberal pay. Apply at No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT,
Executors.
jy13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.

HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.
f16-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.

S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.
mh23-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.

HENRY A. CRAM,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Executors.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y.
ap13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.

AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN,
Executor, &c.
ap13-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Hights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.

M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 143 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.

JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.
je15-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.

ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.
au17-1aw6mW

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES,
UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, Md.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "obstructions" from the channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At Warwick Bar, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At Drury's Bluff, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg*, sunk with armor, guns, &c., on board; iron gun-boat *Raleigh*, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, &c., on board; war-steamer *Jamestown*, wooden, 1,200 tons, sunk with guns, &c., on board; steamer *Curtis Peck*, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners *Wythe*, 300 tons; *Roach*, 225 tons; brig 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At Trent's, or Graveyard Reach, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner *Gallego*, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat *Plume*, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below Aikens, or Varina, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old Military Bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1½ P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery, on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 8, 1870, at noon.

The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 2,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 860 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,500 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls,) plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General,) for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries, at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NO. 126 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK,
Aug. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1,000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7,000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown, and any information given at the Office, No. 126 Wooster-st., near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed, "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.......................$145, gold.

Return tickets...............................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets...............................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.........Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 24
India...........Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa.........Wed., Aug. 31
Cambria.......Sat., Sept. 3	Dacian.......Wed., Sept. 7
Anglia.........Sat., Sept. 10	Dorian.......Wed., Sept. 14
Australia.....Sat., Sept. 17	Sidonian....Wed., Sept. 21
Columbia.....Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia...Wed., Sept. 28

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 4 P. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP CITY OF DUBLIN will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 3 P. M., taking a limited number of steerage passengers at $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...............Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.............Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..............Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

O. COHEN & CO., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel-steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.

14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.

REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children, At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school,)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept 26.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.

Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

(East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,

And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,

MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL, DANBURY, CONN., A home school for misses, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of English in a school, or as governess; would accept the position of companion or amanuensis to a lady; can give high recommendation from one of the oldest colleges of New-York; best references; no objection to travel. Address C. H., Station F.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

CLOSING SALE AT AUCTION OF THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, AT THE WAREROOMS OF MR. J. W. SOUTHACK, NOS. 194 AND 196 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STS., ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AUG. 18 AND 19,

at 11 o'clock each day.

The catalogue will embrace the entire balance of stock, comprising rich rose-wood and walnut parlor suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, cabinets, etageres, centre and side tables, richly-carved and inlaid bedroom and library suites, amoire-a-glace secretary and library book-cases, library-tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, arm and side chairs, hall-stands, &c. Mahogany and enameled furniture in great variety. Also, all the first-class office desks and furniture, for which Mr. Southack has been so justly celebrated the past 35 years. The attention of parties furnishing and dealers is respectfully requested to this sale, as it will be peremptory. Catalogues ready on Wednesday at the auctioneer's office, or at No. 196 Broadway. HENRY B. HERTZ, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Aug. 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer

GALENA,

of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 250 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex steamers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FANNY M. SAMUEL, plaintiff, against ANTHONY W. GOODELL and FRANCES A. GOODELL, his wife, and the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, in the town of Southfield in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1870.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT.—DE WITT STAFFORD, plaintiff, against APPOLLONIA B. MARETZEK and MAX MARETZEK, her husband, and MARCUS MASSE, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 5, 1870.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au10-1aw7wW*

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN, WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THREE GERMAN PROTESTANT girls with good references in an American family; one as cook, washer and ironer, one as chamber-maid, waitress, and to assist in washing, one as nurse, who has the care of three children. Call at No. 123 East 34th-st.

GARDENER WANTED—A MARRIED man, whose wife is a good cook or chamber-maid and laundress, and who could take charge of a house in the country during the Winter; the best references will be required. Address or call at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 20.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A lad of fifteen to sixteen years of age, to make himself generally useful. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st.—Wanted, a few girls to fill places of families returning to the city; also for country places; viz., cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general work.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.—Wanted, servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A GENTLEMAN living in 10th-st., near 2d-av., would rent (to gentlemen) one to four rooms, on the second floor, well furnished, with every convenience, at from $5 to $10 weekly. Call or address No. 215 East 10th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH excellent board, in a private family; terms very moderate; rooms without board, if required. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—FAMILIES and gentlemen can find at the above number comfortably furnished rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

$5 50 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, to gentlemen rooming together; single rooms, $6; board by day, $1 50. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Lodgings, 50c. a night.

ROOMS TO LET—ALSO, A DESIRABLE building plot for sale, at Tremont. Inquire of R. RICHARDS, No. 112 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN only, at No. 63 South Washington-square. References required.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board at No. 134 West 34th-st.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE—ELEGANT furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE — ORIENT Point, L. I.—Now open, extensively improved, situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea-bathing, fishing and driving. Reached by Long Island Railroad and by steamer Eastern City, Pier No. 28 E. R. Terms moderate. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Reduction in board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day. SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

AUG. 11, 1870.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY ENGAGED IN TEACHING wishes a large room, furnished, or partly so, in a private family, in a central part of the City, in exchange for lessons on the piano or in French; highest references. Address for one week Mrs. FORSTE, No. 72 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN BY A single man, in a private family, where he can have the comforts of home. Address C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person who is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 353 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist with taking care of growing children, and make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call within two days at No. 210 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, in either French or English style; can bone, lard, make ice-creams, jellies, &c.; good baker, bread, biscuit, &c.; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has best City reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and washing; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 331 East 25th-st., between 1st. and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and washer, or laundress; is a first-class cook or laundress; meats, pastry, bread, &c.; flute and do up fine muslins in the best manner. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl 18 years old, to travel with a family. Call for three days at No. 250 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; can be well recommended from her last place. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 796 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Apply for two days at 581 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant young woman. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT English girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family in the country. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

GERMAN, FRENCH, IRISH AND American servants can always be found at the magnificent office No. 139 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WHO IS anxious to visit her children, now at school near Paris, and cannot afford to do so, would execute faithfully any commission to France or Spain—to any part of Europe—for the payment of her traveling expenses. Address C. ROMA, General Post-office, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, reliable young man, who thoroughly understands driving and the proper care and treatment of horses and harness; understands gardening; can milk; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address S. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has the best references. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND COMPETENT young man, a situation as first-class waiter, or footman; former employers can be seen; would go as valet; is competent for either capacity. Call for two days at No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging. Address D. SCHAUER, Rutland, Vt., care of Gen. Baxter.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady single man of long experience in the City; the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 656 Broadway Carriage Repository, or address J. C., as above.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands all branches, and laying out of new places and drainage; is midlle aged; small family; will be found useful. Apply to H. C. HOADY & SON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman (single) with good references from former employers. Address G. B., No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom; will be found obliging; has first-class City references. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN, 24 years of age, as book-keeper or assistant; he has had six years' business experience in the City; is fully competent and can furnish good reference. Address B. M., Box 116 *Times* Office.

THE NEW-YORK BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT, No. 4 Warren-st., is now prepared to furnish every facility to salesmen, book-keepers and general clerks, who desire positions with merchants, bankers or traders. This Bureau, established under the patronage of our most respectable houses, invites the attention of those requiring reliable business assistants. J. W. MEDAIRY & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUITABLE PARTY WITH MODERATE capital can interest himself in a paying business, which, with fair handling and energy, will soon repay the investment; will control the expenditure, and be required to exercise a general superintendence. Particulars with E. E. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I. For particulars apply to WHEELER, PATTERSON & CO., No. 158 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING for the REGULAR SEASON.

Engagement of

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

In his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE,

In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

FOURTH WEEK

of the wonderful artiste

KATHI LANNER

and her incomparable

VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.

Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime,

SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

SITALA.......................KATHI LANNER.

To commence with the popular Melange,

THE NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK

of

EMMET,

IN GAYLER'S DRAMA OF FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

EXCITEMENT UNDIMINISHED.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY EVENING.

EMMET IN TEN SONGS AND DANCES.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL FAIR

of the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Articles for exhibition will be received at the spacious building on 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York, from MONDAY, the 29th of August, until TUESDAY, the 6th of September.

Applications for space previous to that time can be made at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and

JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,

will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M. 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,

Commander A. G. SIMMONS,

and

PROVIDENCE,

Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 16,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 15th....6:30 A. M.	Monday, 15th....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th....7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Wed., 17th..........7:30 A. M.	Wed., 17th.........11:30 A. M.
Thurs., 18th........8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 18th.......12:00 M.
Friday, 19th........9:00 A. M.	Friday, 19th........1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 20th..10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 20th. 2:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK and HENRY BOWERS, Jr., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOWERS & BOOCOCK, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c., at No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.

AUG. 15, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A SALVO OF ARTILLERY!!!

OUR FRITZ HAS WON A GREAT VICTORY."

FRITZ

successful in the field.

EMMET

successful in

FRITZ.

In Gayler's great comic and sensational drama of

FRITZ,

OUR COUSIN GERMAN,

now in the

SIXTH WEEK

of its

TRIUMPHANT CAREER

at

WALLACK'S,

WALLACK'S,

WALLACK'S,

having been already witnessed by

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,

and unanimously pronounced the

FRESHEST AND BEST ATTRACTION

of the day.

EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.

EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.

EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

ENTIRELY AND BEAUTIFULLY REDECORATED AND UPHOLSTERED.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 17, when the

BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR, LAWRENCE BARRETT, will

SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE

in the ever-popular Drama of

THE DUKE'S MOTTO,

which will be presented with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.

DUKE'S MOTTO MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

REOPENING MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Mrs. JAS. A. OATES'

Newly-organized Comic Opera Company.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

LE PETITE FAUST, (LITTLE FAUST.)

EVERYTHING NEW.

MEPHISTO.....................Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA.............................Mr. GEO. L. FOX

The sale of seats commences Tuesday, 16th inst.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 4 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st., corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of August, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT KUNZE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 30th day of August, A. D., 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Hudson, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ANSON MARTIN, of the town of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1870. RICHARD F. CLARK, Assignee.

au10-1aw3wW

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of New-York, the 1st of August, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

au10-1aw3wW* ALFRED L. HOLT, Assignee.

SARATOGA RACES.

The Fourth Day of the Summer Meeting.

Another Brilliant Display—Oysterman Wins the Hurdle-Race, Helmbold Walks Over for the $800 Purse, and Judge Curtis Wins the Mile and a Half Race.

From Our Special Reporter.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.

A more delightful day for the enjoyment of racing could not have been desired than the Saratoga Association was favored with today for the fourth day of their meeting. The sun shone out bright and clear; the blue sky overhead was without a cloud, and a delightfully cool breeze made the temperature thoroughly enjoyable. The grand stand was filled from end to end with a dense mass of spectators, the majority of them ladies, arrayed in gay and exquisitely tasteful toilettes. The fashion and beauty, wealth and intellect of the land were fully represented in that brilliant assemblage, gathered together to assist at and enjoy the "sport of Kings."

The racing of the day was confined to a hurdle-race and a dash of a mile and a half, there being only one entry for the $800 purse for all ages, two miles and three-quarters, and that was Mr. BABCOCK's ch. c. *Helmbold*, who consequently had only to gallop over the course for the greenbacks. But the second race made ample amends for the limited number of contests, for it was confessedly the most important event of the meeting, since it brought together such flyers as Mr. BELMONT's colt *Glenelg* and Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL's horse *Judge Curtis*, better known as *General Duke*, his original appellation. It proved a most exciting race, resulting in the victory of *Judge Curtis*. *Glenelg* got badly off, as indeed he invariably does, for he jumped round the moment the flag fell, and was left a hundred yards behind. *Glenelg* had been a hot favorite, and many of the losers, feeling sore at their champion's defeat, were very unreasonably disposed to cavil at the starter, when the fault was solely in the horse himself. That he is a horse of wonderful speed is undisputed, but in a race like the present, of one mile and a half, carrying 100 pounds each, we do not think that either he or any horse on the turf can give a year, or its equivalent, 6 pounds, to such a speedy horse as *General Duke*, who has run the fastest mile race on record on the American turf, as well as the fastest consecutive three heats of one mile ever run.

THE HURDLE-RACE.

This was the first event, and was a handicap for a purse of $600, the winner taking $500, and the second horse $100; over two miles and eight hurdles. The entries were Col. MCDANIELS' b. h. *Oysterman*, 6 years, 150 pounds; C. F. ELWES' b. h. *Sir Joseph*, 6 years, 145 pounds; J. GRAND's blk. h. *Raven*, 5 years, 140 pounds; and E. GRAY's br. h. *Morris*, aged, 140 pounds. ALLOWAY rode *Oysterman*, SUTCLIFFE was on *Sir Joseph*, ROCHE on *Raven*, and KEASE on *Morris*. In pools, *Oysterman* sold the favorite, bringing $200; *Sir Joseph* $50, *Morris* $60 and *Raven* $35. The first hurdle was taken by *Oysterman* in advance, with *Sir Joseph* second, and *Morris* third; *Raven* being last over, and holding the same position throughout. The favorite still led a length at the second hurdle, where *Morris* was second, two lengths before *Sir Joseph*, and the third and fourth hurdles were taken in the same relative order. Passing the judges' stand on the first mile in 1:59, *Oysterman* was three lengths in front, with *Morris* two lengths before *Sir Joseph*, and *Raven* three lengths behind the latter. The fifth, sixth and seventh hurdles were cleared in the same order, all the horses jumping them magnificently. On the lower stretch *Morris* closed on *Oysterman*, and ran head and head with him a short distance, but Col. MCDANIELS' horse soon shook him off, jumped the last hurdle, placed half way up the stretch, a length in advance, and won the race cleverly by the same distance, *Morris* beating *Sir Joseph* five lengths for second money. Time—3:57.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle-race, handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles; weights to be announced on the morning of the third day, and entries to be made at the usual time of closing; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse.

McDaniels & Alloway's b. h. Oysterman, 6 years, by Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 150 pounds..... 1
E. Gray's br. h. Morris, aged, by Lexington dam Margaret Morris, 140 pounds..... 2
C. F. Elwes' g. g. Sir Joseph, 6 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 145 pounds..... 3
J. Grand's blk. h. Raven, 5 years, by Falcon, dam by Knight of St. George, 140 pounds..... 4
Time—3:57.

THE SECOND RACE.

SECOND RACE—Purse $800, for all ages; two and three-quarter miles.

W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 4 years, by Australian, dam Lavender, 108 pounds.....Walk over

THE THIRD RACE.

The third race was a dash of one mile and a half for a purse of $500, carrying 100 pounds. The entries were Mr. BELMONT's b. c. *Glenelg*, 4 years; J. O'DONNELL's ch. h. *Judge Curtis*, 5 years; R. W. WALDEN's ch. h. *General Yorke* 6 years, and A. FISHER's ch. g. *Tom Woolfolk*, aged, 5 years. The night before *Glenelg* had sold at the rate of 100 to 80 against the field, and at two to one over *Judge Curtis*. On the course, when pool-selling commenced, *Judge Curtis* was so strongly backed by his owner and the party who follow his stable, that he became slightly the favorite over *Glenelg*. But a heavy commission from the owner of the latter being sent into the market *Glenelg's* stock rose rapidly and he speedily became a better favorite than before the pools selling as follows: *Glenelg* $1,500, *Judge Curtis* $900, field $125. The start was from the half-mile pole and just as the starter dropped the flag *Glenelg* wheeled around and was left behind when the others jumped away, and did not commence running until the others were sixty yards in front. *Judge Curtis*, quick in getting off, was first away, and he cut out the running at a clipping pace. At the three-quarter pole he was leading four lengths, *General York* second, and *Glenelg*, who showed a terrific burst of speed when he did get off, being third, having already cut down *Tom Woolfolk*. As the horses swept up the home stretch and passed under the string, *Judge Curtis* was leading a length, with *Glenelg*, who had passed *Yorke* on the stretch second, three lengths before the latter. Time—43½ seconds. Going around the upper turn *Curtis* increased his lead to two lengths, *Glenelg* being six lengths in front of *Yorke*. On the backstretch *Glenelg* got to *Curtis'* quarters, and laid there until reaching the half-mile pole, where daylight was plainly visible between them. Along the lower end and into the homestretch there was no change, and as they came up the straight the excitement culminated to its height among the deeply interested spectators. For a moment it looked as if *Glenelg* would collar the *Judge*, but PALMER kept the latter down steady to his work, and, without touching him with whip or spur, he galloped home a winner of the race by a length. The result of this race produced intense excitement among the assembled turfmen, the backers of *Glenelg* maintaining that he could not have lost had he got off with the other horses. A match for $10,000 same distance and weight, was spoken of, but fell through. To-morrow there are three races—a free handicap, one mile, with *Alta Vela*, *Judge Curtis*, *Charelle*, *Sanford*, *Chillicothe*, and *Tom Woolfolk*, entered; a handicap for two-year-olds, with *Aureola*, WITHERS' filly, and KEENE RICHARDS' colt and filly entered, and a free handicap, two miles, with *Tom Woolfolk*, *Carrie Atherton*, *Connolly*, *Midday*, *Abdel Kader* and *Climax* entered. *Judge Curtis* is the favorite in the first race, RICHARDS' entry in the second, and *Midday* in the third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and one-half miles.

Jno. O'Donnell's ch. h. Judge Curtis, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 100 pounds..... 1
R. W. Walden's ch. h. General Yorke, 6 years, by Planet, dam Albine, 100 pounds..... 2
A. Belmont's b. h. Glenelg, 4 years, by Citadel, dam Bahta, 100 pounds..... 3
Fisher & Carson's ch. g. Tom Woolfolk, aged, by Lexington, dam Floride, 100 pounds..... 4
Time—2:40½.

Scottish Games—The Annual Gathering of the Clans at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 16th inst. devotes considerable space to a report of the annual games of the Caledonian Club of that city, held on the previous day. "The annual games of the Caledonians of this city," says the *Press*, "have always attracted interest from different portions of the country, but this year it was more than usual, as attested by the presence of visitors and competitors from New-York, Newark, Baltimore and other places, as well as from kindred societies in our more immediate neighborhood. The Caledonian, founded on April 9, 1859, and incorporated in 1868, now numbers 171 members, 130 of whom are on the active list; and when it is stated that in addition to the regular committees each member constituted himself a committee of one, some idea may be formed of the success which attended the twelfth annual tourney of the Club.

The prizes distributed amounted to $210, and the expense for fitting up the grounds alone was a considerable drain upon the resources of the Club.

That they may be as well satisfied with the day as a financial success as the people were with it as a day of unalloyed pleasure, we are sure is the wish of all who were present."

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Arrival at Fort Francis—Loyalty of the Indians—Reil Offended.

The special correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from the Red River country, under date of Aug. 4, gives the following account of the arrival of the expedition:

"While waiting at Fort Francis, Mr. SIMPSON had an interview with an Indian from the Winnipeg settlement. A party came into the fort on the early part of June, and being questioned declared that there was no news from Fort Garry. They departed soon after, leaving one of their number, whose stay, however, was without any ostensible purpose. While walking about the fort two days after the departure of these people, Mr. SIMPSON observed the man who had been left approaching him in a somewhat mysterious manner. The Indian looked round, surveying every bush and corner that might conceal an observer, and nearing Mr. SIMPSON at each step. As he approached, his caution increased, but at length he intimated in a hurried and alarmed way that he had a letter for the Commander-in-Chief from Red River. He told Mr. SIMPSON that he, as a Commissioner of the Government, might open it; but when asked for it on the spot, he declined to give it in any such public manner. It was difficult to ascertain what he feared, or rather what he did not fear, if seen with the document in question; but at last he consented to deliver it, on condition that the discharge of his errand should be performed in a room with the windows closed and cloths put before them to guard against prying eyes. When all had been prepared according to his desire, he produced a small tin box, carefully soldered up, and when this was opened the curiosity and impatience of Mr. SIMPSON and the other gentlemen present, which by this time had reached a high point, was gratified by a perusal of the following letter:

LETTER FROM AN INDIAN CHIEF.

INDIAN SETTLEMENT, RED RIVER, May 26, 1870.

To the General Commander-in-Chief of the Red River Expedition:

SIR: Newspaper reports have reached us that an expeditionary force is sent by our great mother the Queen across the great waters to restore peace and order in our hitherto quiet settlement. We condemn all the proceedings that have taken place against the representative of our great mother who was turned back from Pembina, the heartless and brutal murder of one of the innocent Canadians, and the imprisonment and ill-treatment of our fellow British subjects, both foreigners and our countrymen. We have suffered in many ways. Anxious for our families, unable to pursue our usual avocations, poverty and want stared us in the face all Winter, endeavoring to maintain our loyalty. We shall be greatly relieved when you arrive in our midst, where we are not only ready to receive you with open arms, but shall be most happy to render you what assistance we can, should you require our services. We have done it last Winter to Col. DENNIS, and will always be ready to do it to any of our great mother's representatives. We say nothing at present with regard to our lands; we have every confidence in the Imperial and Canadian Governments to treat us fairly as soon as can be done. It is well known we were never treated for our lands, either by the late Earl of SELKIRK or the Hudson Bay Company. We long to see you come. Come with all possible speed. We shall hail the day that you arrive with your force. You have nothing to doubt or fear from any one tribe of Indians, as well as the Protestant part of the population of the settlement. We ask you to make strict inquiries for the loyal French. A large number have maintained their loyalty at all risks and hazards. We inclose a copy of the reply we have received from the Vice-Consul of the United States with regard to the Fenian movement. We have since heard with deep regret that a body of them are waiting on your route to obstruct your way. We hope it is a false rumor. We will heartily welcome you and your force. Wishing you every success,

Signed, on behalf of the loyal settlers, Saulteaux and Swampies,

I beg to remain your humble and obedient servant,
HENRY PRINCE, or MIS-KOV-RE-NEW,
Chief of the Saulteaux and Swampies.

The letter of the United States Consul referred to in the above is, as will be seen, a business note, probably differing a little from the document he received from the Indians.

THE AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL.

U. S. CONSULATE AT WINNIFEG, May 11, 1870.

Henry Prince, Indian Chief:

SIR: Your letter bearing date of May 8 is at hand, contents noted. In reply I would say that no reported movement of Fenians has yet reached me, and that I apprehend no difficulty from that source. A copy of your communication will, however, be at once forwarded to the officer in command at Pembina, and also to the Department at Washington. With kindest regards, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HERR ROBRIAN,
United States Vice-Consul.

In reply to this letter from Red River, Mr. SIMPSON sent the following note:

MR. SIMPSON TO THE INDIANS.

FORT FRANCIS, LAC LA PLINE, June 15, 1870.

SIR: Your letter, of the 26th ult., reached me today, and in reply I beg to say that I am very glad to hear the Indians are so loyal. The Government has never doubted the fact. The troops are on their way up from Canada, and will proceed on from this to Red River as quickly as possible.

I remain, yours truly, W. M. SIMPSON.
H. PRINCE, &c., &c., &c.

The pith of Mr. PRINCE's letter is of course the reference to payment for their lands, though the welcome is well meant, and the reference to past services perfectly just and justifiable. This question of a settlement for the lands taken on the Red River will continually arise until finally settled in some equitable manner. Great care has apparently been taken in the Manitoba bill to protect the interests of those who rose in arms or instigated others to rise against Great Britain and Canada; and the few men—whether Indians or white men—who took up arms in defense of constituted authority when called upon to do so, are worthy of consideration at least as much as other settlers.

THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

Soon after his arrival at Fort Francis, Mr. SIMPSON, and the Chiefs of the Rainy Lake Indians met in council to consider the mission with which the Canadian Commissioner was charged. There seemed to be an idea among a few of the Indians that permission was required by the Government for the passage through the Ojibway country of the Red River expedition, though the majority understood that the point in question was entirely as to the passage of emigrants. Some few spoke of withholding their consent to the expedition passing, but to these it was explained that they might as well try to stop the waters of the river as prevent the troops coming through, and their objections, whatever they might have been, were withdrawn. These Indians were men from the west side of Fort Francis; those from the east acquiesced at once in Her Majesty's forces going through, but declined to enter into the question of right of way for emigrants until next year. They probably thought that this year's presents of pork and flour having been eaten—and it afforded about one meal to each person—they had better hold out till they obtained some more. REIL had sent an emissary among them previous to the arrival of Mr. SIMPSON, but they would not listen to him. Mr. PETHER, the Indian Agent, had spoken to most of them on the subject of loyalty to Canada, so that when the Red River gentleman arrived he found his story forestalled. Whether many emigrants will avail themselves of the permission, when granted, to travel through the country lying between Lake Superior and Fort Francis, remains to be seen.

THE FIRST DETACHMENT.

FORT FRANCIS, Aug. 4.

The first brigade of the Sixtieth, with the artillery and engineers, arrived at Fort Francis this morning about 11 o'clock. The passage across Rainy Lake was long and trying, owing to a stiff breeze which blew from the west for two days. Col. WOLSELEY and Mr. SIMPSON, though in well-manned large canoes, were compelled to remain on an island on the lake for half a day. We attempted to cross when it was believed the gale had in some measure subsided, but after having gone half-way over the traverse ahead of us, the Indians intimated that if we continued we should in all probability burst the canoe and go down. I asked them why they did not say so before, and their reply was that as the Okey Man seemed determined to go on, they could stand the same risk as he could. While crossing the end of the lake this morning, our canoe was overtaken by that of Mr. MONKMAN, who had come down from Fort Garry to meet Col. WOLSELEY, and starting from Fort Francis to meet him, had passed by the upper route while the expedition came through the lower one, Loon Lake. This divergence from the regular path was made in order to avoid certain rapids which are a source of great danger even to canoes, and were believed to be certain destruction to a percentage of the boats. The loop made, however, was a short one, about half a day's difference in time. On our arrival at Fort Francis we found Mr. BUTLER, of the Sixty-ninth, who arrived this morning from Fort Garry. Mr. BUTLER had gone in by St. Paul, and arrived at Red River on the 21st of July. Mr. BUTLER went in by Pembina, and from that place notice was sent in to REIL that an English officer was on his way to the settlement. The messengers were seen galloping across the prairie to beat the steam-boat by which Mr. BUTLER was going in, and it was, therefore, deemed wise that Mr. BUTLER should get off the steam-boat short of the fort. He did this and made for the lower fort, just in time to escape twelve men sent out by Adjt.-Gen. LEPINE to capture him. They followed him for some distance, but did not overtake him. Next day, intelligence was sent down that it would not be safe to remain at the lower fort, and Mr. BUTLER was taken over to the Indian settlement. A message reached him next day from Mr. JOHN MCTAVISH, a son of the Governor, saying that REIL was much offended at Mr. BUTLER having avoided the fort. The answer sent to this was that until the rebel flag was hauled down from the fort, and Mr. DREVOE, Mr. BUTLER's companion, who had been made prisoner on the arrival of the boat, was released, and his own baggage given up, Mr. BUTLER would not go into the fort. Mr. MCTAVISH said he would guarantee a compliance with Mr. BUTLER's wishes, and next day sent down a buggy for him. As the flag was still flying, Mr. BUTLER declined to go into the fort, but went to Mr. MCTAVISH's house instead. A long negotiation then took place as to a visit, but Mr. BUTLER peremptorily declined to meet REIL while the objectionable standard was there. It ended in REIL paying the visit to Mr. BUTLER, who was playing billiards at the time, and who continued his game, making occasional remarks about it to REIL and others in the room. The so-called President was then going off in a huff, muttering something about intruding, when Mr. MCTAVISH arranged the departure of Mr. BUTLER's billiard opponent, and left the English officer and the French Canadian rebel together. The conversation between them was of no great import. REIL talked about his love of peace and general good intentions, and Mr. BUTLER talked in the same strain. The latter also met Père LESTANG, who was one of the most active of the rebel instigators, and this reverend gentleman talked much about the amnesty, but that they would welcome the soldiers without it and here hinted at a possible something that he and his associates might do. Mr. BUTLER left shortly after, thinking that possibly the peaceable sentiments of REIL might subside and that he himself might be detained as a hostage for the personal safety of the Provisional President.

SINGULAR HOMICIDE.

A Man Killed With a Broomstick—Astonishment of the Doctors.

THOMAS SHEA, a bar-keeper, died suddenly, yesterday, at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 216 Second-avenue, from the effects of injuries sustained in one of his eyes. It appears from the statements of the Superintendent of the Institution, Mr. JOHN H. SNYDER, that SHEA came to the office suffering from what appeared to be a contusion over the right eye, the ball of which protuded in a terrible manner. It was on Sunday, the 7th inst., and SHEA stated that he had been engaged in a quarrel and fight with some man up-town, and during the mêlée one of his assailants had used a broken broomstick, and the physicians in charge of the patient imagined that he had received a direct blow on the organ, causing it to protrude from excessive internal inflammation. Every possible care was given the injured man, with considerable success until the 14th inst., when he exhibited signs of weakness, and the surgeons were surprised by the unexpected discharge from the wounded eye of a piece of wood nearly half an inch thick and over an inch in length. The splinter was extracted successfully, but the patient did not rally, and on Monday another and nearly as large a piece of wood came from the opthalmic cavity, causing so severe a degree of prostration that death ensued yesterday at 3 P. M.

SHEA was twenty-one years of age, a native of Ireland, resided at No. 803 Second-avenue, and was in the employ of THOMAS LUSSIER, liquor-dealer, at the corner of Third-street and Second-avenue. On the Sunday in question two men came in quite intoxicated, and acted in so disorderly a manner that SHEA put them both out of the place. One of the men lost his hat in the struggle, and SHEA went back in the hall-way for it. He met there MICHAEL MUNDAY, who lived upstairs with his family. He was intoxicated at the time, and being excited by the row just ended, he rushed at SHEA and jammed the broom-stick into his eye. A warrant was issued for MUNDAY's arrest last night, and he will be held to await the result of the inquest today, by Coroner SCHIRMER. Had the physicians entertained any suspicion of the presence of these pieces of wood, the surgeons would have notified the Coroner to take an ante-mortem examination, but the symptoms in SHEA's case gave no sign of the presence of any splinters, and the death of the patient was almost entirely unexpected.

The Denville Methodist Camp-Meeting—Opening Day.

The meeting at "Camp Labor," near Denville, opened, yesterday, with promise of unusual success. The Newark M. E. Conference has determined to centre all its energies on one large meeting, and to make it one not only of surpassing interest, but of great religious success.

The portion of the grove devoted to tents has been laid out in three distinct circles, upon which some twenty-five tents have already been erected, and the circles are rapidly filling up. A number of families have been upon the ground for the last week or two and the meeting is, consequently, in a great state of forwardness. Over 2,000 persons were upon the ground at the opening, yesterday morning. Running off from the great circles are a number of avenues, which have been named after leading Methodists, ministers and laymen. Within the inner circle is the preacher's stand, and seats sufficient to accommodate 2,000 persons. The ground has been sloped toward the preacher's stand so as to allow of ready drainage, and also to afford those sitting in the rear a good view of the stand. A large number of tents for prayer-meetings have been erected, representing almost all of the adjacent towns. The most perfect Police arrangements have been made, the quiet of the camp having been placed in the hands of a number of men especially selected by the Committee for this purpose. It is intended that the most perfect order shall prevail throughout the meeting, and the motions of the people will be entirely governed by the bell, which will ring for all the services, and control the working of the camp from the bell for rising at 5 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M., when all persons not having tents will be obliged to leave the grounds and all others will retire for the night. Fresh spring water is furnished throughout the entire ground from a reservoir which is filled by a steam engine; a telegraph and post-offices have been fitted up, and to still further promote the comfort of visitors, all baggage and tents will be forwarded to the grounds free of expense, while the Morris and Essex Railroad has provided full accommodation for travelers. A number of convenient boarding-tents have been erected, with prices ranging from $1 to $2 per day. There are three public preaching services each day, besides the prayer meetings and services in the private tents.

This will probably be the largest and best district meeting of the season in northern New-Jersey. Everything has been done that was possible, to secure not only the religious but also the social and physical success of the meeting, and the services of the opening day give promise of all the hoped for interest.

Jersey City Common Council.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen met yesterday, at 2½ P. M. Several resolutions of the last session were returned by the Mayor, with his veto, as to part of which the veto was sustained, and two relating to the purchase of hand and steam fire-engines, were carried over the acts. The Clerk reported that a writ of certiorari had been served upon him in relation to the resolution passed some weeks since, ordering the purchase of certain lots for dock purposes, fronting on the Hackensack River, for $42,000. The writ was referred to the Corporation Counsel. An ordinance regulating the speed of locomotives through the city, and to prevent the recurrence of numerous fires, lately caused by sparks from engines, &c., was reported and ordered printed. A new iron fire-tower in the Fourth Precinct (old Bergen City,) was ordered to be built, and the contract given to the Mosely Iron Bridge Company. A resolution was adopted, after some debate, that the City Treasurer be directed to change the deposit of the city funds from the Second to the First National Bank of Jersey City. Pending a motion to take up a resolution which had been tabled the same session the Chairman declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum, much to the disgust of those interested in the passage of the resolution, who freely expressed their sentiments toward the Chairman in no complimentary manner.

Annual Picnic of Sedgwick Post No. 11 G. A. R.

The annual picnic of Sedgwick Post No. 11 G. A. R. came off yesterday afternoon and evening at FUNK's Union Park, and, in point of success, was inferior in no respect to any of those which have taken place this season. The festivities commenced at 3 o'clock, and, after an intermission, were resumed at 8, when the park showed to excellent advantage under a perfect blaze of light which the efficient Committee had provided for the occasion. The weather was all that could be desired. The company was very select and numbered upward of 400 gentlemen with their lady friends. O'BRIEN's band was in attendance, and keeping time to its excellent music the day and evening were pleasantly passed. By special invitation, Mr. WILLIAM H. POPE, to whom the Post intend giving a complimentary benefit at Steinway Hall, during the ensuing month, read "Sheridan's Ride," and the recitation, reminding many of the most exciting scenes of the war, excited the most unbounded enthusiasm, which found expression in repeated cheers. Among the celebrities present were Gen. Pinckney, Gen. Barnum, Cols. Shove, Holmes, Funck and Mulligan, Majors Hopper and Forbes, Capt. Crowley, with Mr. MICHAEL CREGAN as General Superintendent. The proceedings terminated at midnight without the occurrence of any scene of violence or disorder to mar the pleasures of the occasion.

The Late Riot at Grand Park—Arrest of Rioters.

HUGH RILEY, of Morrisania, alias Crooked Neck, and JOHN BURNS, were arrested on Tuesday and committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, on charges of having been prominently implicated in the riot at Grand Park. According to the complaint preferred against RILEY, BURNS and others, they went to the residence of Mr. WILSON, on Friday, got into the cellar, as it is believed, under the supposition that they would find there a goodly supply of choice wines and liquors, and on finding themselves disappointed commenced demolishing everything that could be demolished on the premises. They next proceeded to break the gasoline lamps by which the avenues and roads about the park are lighted, and finally proceeded among the Italians and threatened their lives if they did not immediately stop work, leave the place and never attempt to return thither.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A poor Spaniard, named JUAN SABA, recently arrived in this country, was arrested a few days ago, on a charge of having 500 unstamped cigars in his possession. An examination before Commissioner SHIELDS resulted in showing that the prisoner did not own the cigars, but that he had been hired to carry them to a certain address. He was accordingly discharged yesterday.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington-square today, from 5½ to 7½ o'clock P. M. Hereafter, and until further notice, the musical entertainments in the several City squares will commence at 5½ o'clock P. M. and terminate at 7½ P. M.

At 9 o'clock last night, JOHN FOGERTY and THOMAS NOLAN quarreled in Seventh-avenue, near Forty-second-street, when NOLAN was stabbed in the thigh by his opponent, and sustained a severe wound. FOGERTY was arrested by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in THOS. H. SHORT's carpenter shop, No. 268 West Thirty-eighth-street, when a damage of $300 was occasioned.

JOHN MORRIS, aged three years, of No. 4 Milligan-place, was yesterday bit by a dog supposed to be rabid. The Police killed the animal.

Patrolman WM. W. MARTIN, of the Fifth Ward Police, died yesterday after a brief illness.

JOHN DUNEGAN and JOHN GLEASON were, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, committed by Justice COULTER, on a charge of breaking into the dwelling of JOHN KEOGH, No. 145 East Forty-fifth-street, on Friday night, and stealing a quantity of silver-plated ware and some wearing apparel.

EMIL SCHUTZ, charged by THERESA BLUMENSTEIL, No. 234 East Fifty-second-street, with stealing an opera-glass, of the value of $10, was, yesterday, committed to answer by Justice COULTER, at the Yorkville Police Court.

It is said that Mr. VANDERBILT has found it impracticable to run the Madison-avenue cars through the Park-avenue tunnel owing to the narrow space between the tracks, and the consequent difficulty of placing stairs at the street corners to enable passengers to descend to the track below. It is now proposed to run the cars up on the east side of Park-avenue and down on the west side.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The examination of JAMES FINNEGAN, proprietor of the Powhatan House, near the Town Hall, Morrisania, on a charge of having attempted to shoot PATRICK MULLINS, a contractor of the same town, for some alleged advances of an improper character to the wife of FINNEGAN, on Sunday last, took place yesterday before H. FULLER, Esq., Justice of the Peace. It appears that FINNEGAN, on being apprised of the conduct of MULLINS, armed himself and went round in search of MULLINS, and on meeting with him on Monday invited him and a companion to take a drink with him; that soon after entering the saloon of Mr. MEHLEIN, FINNEGAN drew a pistol from his pocket, pointed it at MULLINS', and coolly remarked that he might as well do it then as at any other time, and pulled the trigger twice, but it failed to explode. The pistol was then taken from FINNEGAN, who was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of ELIZA JANE GREEN, a colored person, aged about twenty years, who had died suddenly at the house of a friend in Schuyler-street, Melrose. The deceased was on a visit from the city, and while out walking with a relative she became ill, and commenced bleeding from her mouth quite copiously, and died shortly afterward. The verdict was "Death from hemorrhage of the lungs."

LONG ISLAND.

On Thursday morning a building belonging to the South-side Railroad Company, situated near the depot, Rockaway, was partially consumed. The loss is about $300; fully insured.

A fine new thirty-ton locomotive was received by the South-side Railroad Company, yesterday. It was built at the Grant Locomotive Works, New-Jersey.

ALLEN HALSEY, while driving in Bridgehampton, Monday, was thrown from his wagon and his neck broken, according to the testimony of the physician. Last night, after lingering in great pain, he died. He was a well-to-do carpenter, a resident of Bridgehampton, and a man well known and respected throughout Suffolk County.

The new Catholic church now in course of erection at Riverhead will be dedicated about the 1st of September. A new parsonage adjoining will also be finished about that time. The church is in the Gothic style, and is considered one of the finest churches in Suffolk County. The parsonage is two stories high, with French roof.

STATEN ISLAND.

PAT. KELLY, of Corktown, near West Brighton, complained of by his brother-in-law, Squire POWERS, for breaking his fences, and committing other damages to property, yesterday, made a violent assault on Officer ROBERT LYONS, who attempted to arrest him, and bit off a portion of the officer's face. He was brought before Judge KILPATRICK, who very leniently held him, in the sum of $200, to await examination.

The first annual moonlight festival of the Port Richmond Guards came off yesterday, when a large number of citizens proceeded to Pleasant Valley to enjoy themselves. They returned to the island at 2 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. ARTHUR HARRIS, in the vicinity of New-Dorp. The upper portion of the building was damaged to the extent of about $350.

The Police have within the past week arrested a number of young men who were suspected of having committed several robberies in the island lately. These rascals were all from New-York, but for some time past were living out in the woods beyond Middleton, and made various raids on the neighboring farmers and store-keepers. The leader is a fellow named BLAINE, not more than seventeen years of age.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge BEDLE, of the Supreme Court, in Hudson County, some time since, intimated that he would admit HERMAN EPPINGER, of Union Hill homicide notoriety, to bail in the sum of $20,000. His friends have since been endeavoring to get bail to the required amount, but had not succeeded until yesterday, when the application would have been renewed but for the illness of one of the bondsmen. Judge BEDLE has, however, reconsidered his promise, and now refuses to bail EPPINGER in any amount.

Application was made yesterday to Judge BEDLE, of the Supreme Court, in Hudson County, New-Jersey, for a writ of *certiorari* to the Common Council of Jersey City relative to the resolution to purchase water-front lots on the Hackensack River for dock purposes. The application was made in behalf of DUNCAN & GREGORY and several other well-known citizens who are opposed to municipal corruption in any shape. Judge BEDLE granted the motion for the writ, and directed that the same be returnable before the November Term of the Supreme Court, when argument will be heard.

JOHN MAHON, a desperate ruffian, last evening made a dastardly assault with a slung-shot upon JOHN FALLON, at the saloon No. 19 Sussex-street, Jersey City. FALLON had a huge hole in his head made by the slung-shot, but was able to give the alarm. MAHON made his escape, but the Police are after him. FALLON was taken to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. The assault grew out of a quarrel between the parties at an excursion, the day before.

The arrest of the Belleville and Bloomfield horse-car conductors, last Sunday, has already been chronicled. Mr. RODMAN BACKUS, of Newark, has now caused the arrest of twenty-six conductors and drivers for driving and attending the cars on Sunday. There will, no doubt, many such cases arise, till the State law prohibiting their running is repealed.

An inquest was held by Coroner BURNS, in Jersey City, yesterday, on the body of MARY J. COONEY, a child who was run over on Saturday by an ice-cart driven by WILLIAM BEEKMAN. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the driver for his carelessness. BEEKMAN was held in $1,000 bail to answer any charge which may be brought against him.

The Siamese twins, CHANG and ENG, who have been staying at Jersey City, left, last night, for their home in North Carolina.

The opinion of the City Counsel of Newark having been asked as regards the prosecution of suits against the violators of the Sunday law by publicly selling liquor on the Sabbath, he states that the law is and always has been a dead letter; that it is not impartially enforced; and that no warrants will be issued by his direction for the arrest of the Sunday liquor dealers, unless the Mayor shall issue a proclamation, or in some way notify the citizens that it is the intention to have these cases dealt with according to law.

[Advertisement.]
NATHAN MURDER.
More Evidence.
I can produce one thousand men who will speak from experience, and declare that in their opinion, had Mr. Nathan's house been properly protected with HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph his life would have been saved. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The market for American Securities opened firmer and higher; at 2 P. M. was steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¼	....	91¼
Consols for account	91⅜	....	91⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87¼	....	87¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	86	....	86¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	85¾	....	85¾
U. S. 10-40s	84	....	ex. div. 83
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	108	....	108
Erie Railway shares	17¾	18	22¼
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22¼	22	18

FRANKFORT, Aug. 16.—The United States Bonds are excited. Large transactions have been made and prices are decidedly higher. Sales were made for the issue of 1862 coupons at 91½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—COTTON—The market opened steady and closed firm. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Middling Uplands	8¾d.@8¾d.	8⅝d.@8¾d.
Middling Orleans	8¾d.@9d.	8¾d.@9d.

	Bales.
Total sales of the day	12,000
Total sales for export and speculation	3,000

The market for YARNS and FABRICS at Manchester is quiet but firm. The shipments of COTTON from Bombay since the last report to the 15th, have been 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT, 10s. 7d.@10s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. for Winter; 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d. for Red Western No. 2—a decline of 1d. Flour—24s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, all American. TALLOW—44s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed firmer for refined. Common ROSIN dull at 5s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—LINSEED-OIL heavy at £31 15s. TURPENTINE easier at 29s. 6d. Calcutta LINSEED quiet.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 64f. 10c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$6 for Sping Extras. WHEAT advancing and fairly active at 95¼c., seller this month; $1 07 seller September; during the afternoon very dull and unchanged. CORN advancing and tolerably active at 70¾c. for No. 2; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS steady at 38c. for No. 2. RYE advancing; No. 2, 71½c. BARLEY weaker at $1 10 for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 92c.@92½c., iron bound. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. HOGS moderately active at $8 75@$9 80 for common to extra. CATTLE less active at $2 25@$7 62½ for Texan to good smooth shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushel Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs. FREIGHTS unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. CORN quiet and lower; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 87c. OATS dull at 53c.@54c. for Illinois. RYE quiet at $1 05, free. CORN-MEAL $2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26, and Middlings, $31@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c., Corn, 6½c., Oats, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; and to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat and 1,662,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—21,000 bushels Wheat and 225,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—COTTON unchanged. CLOVER-SEED sells at $7 75@$8. TIMOTHY and FLAX-SEED unchanged. FLOUR dull and market favors buyers; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 37½; Spring Wheat Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 62½; Fancy brands, $8@$9. WHEAT—Receipts large; demand light; New Western Red, $1 43@$1 45; Old Ohio and Pennsylvania, $1 47@$1 50. RYE—New sells at $1@$1 03. CORN in limited request; Yellow, $1@$1 05; Mixed Western, 94c.@96c. OATS dull; New, 51c.@53c.; Old, 58c.@61c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer but feverish; Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, 24c.@24½c. WHISKY declined; 98c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—TOBACCO—Low grades drooping; other qualities unchanged. HEMP—Rope and Bagging unchanged. FLOUR heavy. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 14@$1 15; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 20; choice, $1 25@$1 35. CORN dull; Mixed and Yellow, 72c.@75c.; White, 80c.@85c. OATS dull at 40c.@41c. for Mixed; 43c.@44c. for White. RYE dull at 70c.@75c. WHISKY dull at 95c. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK $30@$30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD—Jobbing sales at 16¼c.@16½c. CATTLE less active at $4@$6 for fair to prime; $6 50@$7 50 for choice. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$9 50 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 4,800 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; Winter Red, $1 15@$1 17 for No. 2; $1 18 for No. 1. CORN dull at 75c.@80c. OATS steady; New, 35c.@45c.; Old, 50c.@55c. RYE, 75c.@80c., with a light demand. BARLEY, $1 10@$1 15, with a moderate demand. COTTON dull; Middlings, 18c.@18½c. TOBACCO unchanged, with light receipts; sales, 160 hhds., chiefly Kentucky, at $6 10@$27 80. WHISKY in moderate demand at 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Mess PORK offered at $29, but little demand; a lot of selected sold at $29. Bulk MEATS held at 13c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Sides. BACON—14½c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD held at 16c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. BY RAILROAD—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected entirely. CORN dull and lower; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 80c. OATS dull; sales, 15,000 bushels old No. 2 Western at 41c.; and 2,000 bushels New do. at 44c. RYE neglected. BARLEY and PEAS—nothing doing yet. PORK easier, $30@$30 25. LARD, 16½c.@17c. HIGHWINES nominal at 98c. Canal FREIGHTS dull.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; stock very scarce. FLOUR dull but steady; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$8 75; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 75; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged; receipts, 15,000 bushels. CORN—White, $1@$1 10; Yellow, $1@$1 03. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, 78c.@90c. Mess PORK, $31. LARD dull; 17¼c.@17¾c. BACON weak and unchanged. WHISKY in good demand; selling freely at 96c.@97c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—BAGGING active. HEMP and FLAX, 29½c.@30c. COTTON firmer; Middling 18c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT dull at $1 20@$1 30. CORN dull at $1 05. RYE dull at 85c. OATS dull at 40c. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $30. BACON, 14¾c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Sides. Bulk MEATS, 13¾c. for Shoulders; 17¾c. for Sides. LARD, 17½c. HAMS—Sugar Cured, 25c. WHISKY dull; Raw, 94c.@95c. TOBACCO active; sales, 130 hhds. at $5@$5 50 for Trash; $5 75@$8 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$8 50 for low to good Leaf.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—WHEAT—There is a moderate milling inquiry, but at lower prices; sales moderate; No. 1 Old Amber Indiana, $1 50; New Amber Indiana, $1 55. RYE quiet, with no sales. CORN dull and drooping; small sales of Western Mixed in store at 96c.; one bag lot of Round Yellow at $1 10, delivered. OATS in abundant supply; sales, 1,600 bushels Old and New Western Mixed at 51c.@53c.; two cars New Western at 51c.@57c.; one bag lot Old Canada at 59c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 16.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 held $1 25; No. 2 Red, $1 22½. CORN declining; No. 1, 78c.; No. 2, 76c.; Yellow, 83c. OATS declining; No. 1 New, 42c.; No. 2 New, 40c. FREIGHTS dull and a shade lower, at 4½c. to Buffalo, 8½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 16.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 671 head; market improved and prices advanced ½c. ₱ lb.; sales of Extra at $13@$13 50; first quality, $11 50@$12 50; second quality, $10 50@$11 25; third quality, $7@$10. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 5,668 head; with cooler weather and a light supply, dealers asked nearly ½c. ₱ lb. advance, and the bulk of the stock was sold at that difference; sales in lots at $2 25@$4 each; Extra, $4 25@$4 75. Veal CALVES, $5@$12.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin, $5@$6 12. WHEAT dull at $1 08 for No. 1; $1 00½ for No. 2. OATS steady at 38c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 67c. for Rejected. BARLEY declining; No. 2 97c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—WHEAT dull, and declined 3c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 28; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26. CORN nominally unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE steady and nominal. BARLEY quiet and nominal. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $3 80@$3 85; Refined, 20c.@21c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 98 bales; exports, 237 bales. FLOUR heavy at $5 50. CORN dull at 85c.@90c. OATS, 46c.@50c. PORK drooping; sales at $32. LARD steady and unchanged. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 15c; Sides, 19c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—COTTON firmer with a fair demand; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 134 bales; Middling, 17c.; 1 bale of new Cotton, weighing 580 lbs. and classed Middling, was received today; it was the first of the season.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—COTTON inactive, nominal; Middling, 17¾c.; sales 100 bales; net receipts, 98 bales; coastwise, 7 bales; total, 105 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales, (Baltimore;) stock, 33,753 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 16.—COTTON in fair demand; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 9 bales; net receipts, 38 bales; stock, 1,829 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 243 bales; stock, 5,600 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 5 bales; stock, 5,605 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 33 bales; exports, coastwise, 7 bales; stock, 9,885 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—COTTON dull and easier; Middling, 17c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 153 bales; stock, 1,847 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—WHEAT firm; New Extra, $1 50; No. 1, $1 39; Amber, $1 30; Regular, $1 20. OATS—Old State, 46c.@47c.; New State, 40c.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	61
Halifax		Clear	66
Portland	N. W.	Clear	60
Boston	N. W.	Clear	66
New-York	N. W.	Clear	77
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	75
Wilmington	S	Clear	75
Washington	N. E.	Hazy	63
Fortress Monroe	N.	Raining	68
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	72
Charleston	S	Clear	84
Savannah	S. E.	Cloudy	82
Augusta	—	Cloudy	84
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	64
Buffalo	W.	Clear	74
Pittsburg	N. W.	Clear	63
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	68
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	74
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	88
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	84
Key West	E.	Cloudy	85
Havana	—	Clear	84

THE ARMY AND NAVAL RECORD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 16.—Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee arrived here this morning from Washington and relieved Rear-Admiral Charles H. Poor, who has been retired, in command of the North Atlantic fleet. He was received with the customary salute from the flag-ship *Severn*.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The brig *Palos*, Commander Beardslee, arrived at Gibraltar July 16 from Boston, via the Azores. All well. The *Palos* is on the way to join the Asiatic fleet, and will be the first vessel of the navy to pass through the Suez Canal. The *Tallapoosa* left Boston yesterday for New-York on the return trip to Washington. The United States ship *Severn*, now lying at Hampton Roads, will be ordered up to the Norfolk Yard for some slight repairs. The ship is to be in all respects ready for sea again by the 15th of September. Lieutenant-Commander McGregor has been detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 22d of September. Ensign Sharrer has been detached from signal duty and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

China	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Idaho	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre
Palmyra	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Aug. 20	New-York	Havre

FOR CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Missouri	Aug. 18	New-York	Havana
Arizona	Aug. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
City of Merida	Aug. 20	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steam-ship *Idaho*, at 8 A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River, to 9½ A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Palmyra* at 8 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. For Havana and the West Indies by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, at 11:20 A. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 10 A. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10 A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 16.—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Andrade and daughter, Mrs. Poland, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Grant, Mrs. Goodhue and maid, John Fleming, A. C. Perkins, A. Levy, Mr. Law, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lawrence, Mrs. MacTavish, 3 daughters and son, Dr. Herzog, H. Detritz, Mr. and Mrs. Flogg, Bishop McFarland, Rev. Mr. Hart, E. W. Blinn, C. B. Day, J. J. Whitfield, F. Hall, H. Simmonds, B. Adler, S. Adler, Mrs. Elwin and 2 children, Miss Morrow, Miss A. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. Erglander, Robt. Kellie, J. Barrett, Geo. Wainwright, Mr. Martin and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and 3 children, Chevalier de Lynon, lady and infant, Bishop J. J. Williams, Bishop Conroy, Rev. P. A. Sudden, Mrs. J. J. Houston, 4 children and maid, Miss A. Bertrand, Mrs. S. Rogers, Miss Macgregor, Miss A. P. Nye, A. Zerban, J. F. Pierson.

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—Gen. Haines, Miss Engelhard, Mrs. Ruston, 2 daughters and servant, R. White, N. A. Hunt, Miss A. T. Bowen, Miss Chandler, J. Lynch and wife, S. M. Tyler, G. G. Hookey, G. E. Goodrich, C. W. Harris, W. T. Brittain, A. C. Withers, J. Silvester, E. M. Brayton, Miss Anna Connor, Mrs. C. E. Watson, J. T. Hagan and wife, W. Jerry, C. S. Jerry, Mr. Holmes, D. S. Turner, Mr. Wheelock, Miss Wheelock, Mrs. E. Nixon, Miss E. Nixon, Miss E. Morse, Mrs. A. McCobb, Miss Fanny Tudor, Mrs. Cararago, Mrs. G. A. Miller, A. Langer, H. Levin, Mrs. Carrington, W. S. Adams and wife, E. Perry, S. Denton, Capt. Russell, Col. J. S. Sammis, A. L. Jeweson, A. Allen, E. R. Steadman, A. McNeil, J. Winch, J. H. Prescott, W. J. Molyneau and wife, Miss R. L. Cohen, Miss E. H. Cohen, Mrs. Z. B. Oakes and servant, Miss A. D. Oakes, B. L. White, A. J. White, M. R. Middleton, E. R. Cowpertnwait, Mrs. A. F. Pillsbury, Mrs. E. Vanderhorst, Señor Moncada, C. E. Watson, J. A. Hall, O. D. Seymour, Jr., M. Goldsmith, S. K. Glenn, Mrs. E. Bowen, Julia Logan, O. A. Bowen, C. W. Waters, John Carter, Miss A. J. Nixon.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—H. C. Snebly, wife 4 children and 2 servants, Mrs. S. R. Dorsett, Miss Dorsett, J. Tenbroeck, Miss Brown, Mrs. Guckenheimer, 2 children and servant, Mrs. H. Walker, Miss Walker, C. H. M. Prince and wife, Mrs. B. E. Carr, Mrs. A. Des Milly, Mrs. W. Stone, A. S. Bigelow, wife and servant, Smith Birch and wife, Mr. George and son, E. W. Agnew, W. Scott, George Ferter, R. Harvey, J. Wedelef, Mr. Evans, J. Rudeloffe, Wm. Woods, W. P. Giles, E. S. Lathrop, A. H. Ball, Jno. Greball, wife and child, Mrs. H. Scranton, H. A. Hophand, Matthew Butler, Amanda Butler, Lizzie Butler, C. Johnson, Nora Lee, P. Moran, Chr. Sims, M. Diller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:12 | Sun sets.......6:55 | Moon rises.10:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:32 | Gov. Island.12:21 | Hell Gate...1:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Virginia, Andrews, London via Havre, F. W. J. Hurst; Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; S. F. Phelps, Brain, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Barks Yarmouth, Raymond, Waterford, Ireland, Boyd & Hincken; Marie Clothilde, Dequndo, Cork or Falmouth for order, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fearless, Patrick, Rosario and Montevideo, Smith, Brown & Co.; Wanderer, (Norw.,) Roetfsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Helen G. Rich, Trout, Oporto, Warren Ray & Co.; Wexford, (Br.,) Day, Cork for orders, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Harry, Brown, Gibraltar, Simpson & Clapp; Louisa, Doe, Kingston, Jamaica, A. H. Solomon; Bitizen, (Br.,) Morebern, London, Heney & Parker; Peru, Perkins, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston, S.C., Evans, Ball & Co.; New-Zealand, Cook, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; H. H. Thompson, Cook, Baracoa, Van Brunt & Slaght; Carleston, (Br.,) Albury, Nassau, N. P., James Douglass & Co.; Emma G., (Br.,) Stebber, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool Aug. 6, via Queenstown 7, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Aug. 11, lat. 49 40, lon. 34 34, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; 1st, lat. 45, lon. 54, passed steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool; 15, lat. 40 58, lon. 67, spoke ship Jane Fish, from Liverpool, for New-York. The Abyssinia had 484 passengers.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 12, with naval stores, &c. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship James R. Keeler, Allen, San Francisco April 12, with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton. Crossed the equator in the Pacific May 6, in lon. 125, 24 ds. out; thence to Cape Horn 40 ds., with light baffling S. E. trades and moderate winds in South Pacific; crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 16, in lon. 41, 91 ds. out; had moderate N. winds from lat. 30 to 10 S., and moderate weather the rest of the passage.

Ship Odessa, Qualey, Havre June 24, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage, and been 22 ds. W. of the Banks; took a pilot Aug. 9, in lat. 40 42, lon. 67 12.

Brig Minnie K, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Manthorn, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to Fry & Ramsay—vessel to George A. Phillips & Collins. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Jaboatao, (Braz.,) Dupres, Macio 38 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; left no vessels.

Brig Fortuna, Port, Borda, Lisbon 37 ds., with salt to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Annie Gardner, of Castine, Gardner, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to John M. Smith, Son & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Harp, Snow, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Maria Ferguson, of Parrsboro, Hurlbut, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. Annie E. Carll, of Northport, Tyler, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. M. Rodriguez; vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Vraie, Plover, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Murchissen & Co.; vessel to E. D. Hurlbutt & Co.

Schr. Lookout, of Providence, Howes, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer; vessel to master.

Schr. Anna Sophia, Blake, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Savannah, Whitney, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Ida McCabe, Keefe, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Green, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Bowdoin, Randall, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Bacon, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. General Washington, Hendrickson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Seneca, Gottridge, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. Hand, Briggs, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Parson, Gardner, with lumber to Watrous & Walker.

Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scoffeld, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. California, Rackett, Cape Cod, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Harbinger, Ryder, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gale, Shropshire, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Louise, Swett, Gardiner, with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wm. Denning, Cook, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Flora King, Cook, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Allen, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Wooley, Layton, Cape Cod, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie, Stetzer, Augusta, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Helen, Searle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Warren, for Rondout.

Schr. M. C. Smith, Chase, Providence and Rondout.

Schr. Motto, Stafford, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Helen, Many, Elizabethport, for Port Morris.

Schr. Congress, York, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Zicavo, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Elmira Rogers, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Pawtucket.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Pawtucket.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Veranda, Pender, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Day, Norwalk.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.W.; clear.

Below.

Ship Trimountain, Williams, Liverpool July 2, with mdse. to Chas. Carow.

Ship Jane Fish, Brown, Liverpool June 30, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Both by pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, for Savannah; Niagara, for Richmond; ship Polar Star, for London; bark Yarmouth, for Waterford.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Arr. bark Albert, Africa; brig Frank W., Smyrna; brig Ruth, from London.

Sld. steam-ship City of Baltimore, New-York.

Spoken Aug. 2, lat. 43.31, lon. 51.50, schr. Kate Brigham, from New-York, for London.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; brigs Lewis Clark, from Baltimore; F. H. Jennings, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, Boston; schr. Violin, Nassau.

Cld. steam-ship Leo, New-York; schr. Angie Amesburg, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Arr., Britomast, from Yokohama. Sld., Helene, for Sydney.

Spoken.

July 6, lat. 18 S., lon. 34 80, spoke ship Sabine, of Bath, 42 ds. from Havre, for Valparaiso, with passengers. All well on board.

July 8, lat. 15 80 S., lon. 36 15, spoke bark Somerville, (Br.,) hence for Buenos Ayres, 58 ds. out.

July 23, lat. 43 51, lon. 48 45, spoke fishing schr. Fisher, of Kingston, Mass. All well.

Aug. 11, lat. 33 40, lon. 62 12, spoke brig Two Marys, from Turk's Island for Holmes' Hole.

Bark Atlas, (Br.,) White, from Shields for New-London, was spoken Aug. 11, off Nantucket Shoals, by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaquez, P. R., Aug. 1, brig N. Stower, for New-Haven in 6 ds.; Annie Bell, for do. in 10 ds.; schr. Cygnus, for Arecelbo to load for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 16.—The steam-ship Siberia, of the Cunard line, from New-York, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, all well.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 16.—The steam-ship Prussian, of the Allan line, arrived here yesterday.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population o over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.